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## IDF soldier killed, 3 others wounded in Hizbullah attack

AN IDF soldier was killed and three others were wounded when their tank was hit by a Sagger missile during a long-range Hizbullah attack on an IDF outpost in the security zone yesterday.

Sgt. Erez Yitzhak, 19, of Netanya, died at the scene. He is to be buried today at the Netanya Military Cemetery.

Two of the wounded soldiers were evacuated by helicopter to hospitals in Israel. The third with light wounds was treated in the field.

The two were first brought to Nahariya Government Hospital, where one was admitted suffering from light burn and shrapnel wounds to several parts of his body. Deputy hospital director Dr.

Moshe Daniel said that overall his condition was good.

"We also received the other soldier, who was more seriously hurt, and after resuscitation and other treatment he was flown on to Rambam," said Daniel.

Deputy director at Haifa's Rambam Hospital, Dr. Zvi Ben-Yishai, said the wounded soldier was admitted with neck injuries probably caused by shrapnel.

"He underwent an operation and was later transferred to the intensive care unit in serious condition," said Ben-Yishai.

The attack occurred around midday, when Hizbullah gunmen opened fire with mortars, anti-tank missiles and light weapons at an IDF outpost in the west-

ern sector of the zone, as well as at South Lebanese Army troops in the same area.

One of the missiles scored a direct hit on a tank - out one of the well-protected Merkava tanks but one of the older types - which had been positioned alongside the IDF outpost.

The stronghold itself, known as Karkum, in the Jabal Balat region, has been the scene of several attacks in the past, including one similar incident in April in which an IDF soldier was killed and two others wounded.

In another incident in August, soldiers from the same post were involved

in a clash with gunmen in the area. One IDF soldier was killed in that incident.

The death yesterday brought to 24 the number of soldiers killed in south Lebanon since the beginning of the year; 85 have been wounded.

During the same period, there have been over 300 attacks against IDF and SLA targets in the security zone and the SLA-controlled Jezzine enclave north of the zone.

Some 150 of the incidents occurred in the first three months of the year, prior to Operation Grapes of Wrath. There was a marked drop in attacks afterward, with

only 21 in August and 23 in September, when Hizbullah and its Shi'ite rival Amal were involved in the Lebanese elections.

Since then, however, there has been another upsurge, with over 40 incidents recorded last month and 10 so far this month. Most of the incidents have been in the form of long-range firing at IDF and SLA positions, as well as ambushes and shooting at patrols and convoys, and roadside bombings.

The attack yesterday prompted heavy return fire by IDF and SLA gunmen which lasted for several hours and centered on the Wadi Bazil area near Yaur village, north of the zone, where the

Hizbullah firing originated.

OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine said two Hizbullah squads were involved in the attack.

One got to within close range of the IDF position and opened fire with mortars and light weapons.

There were no casualties in the first attack, but then the tank, positioned near the compound, pulled out to return fire and suffered a direct hit from a Sagger missile fired by the second Hizbullah squad from about three kilometers away, said Levine.

Reports from Lebanon said a 61-year-old farmer was wounded by shellfire

(Continued on Page 2)



Police arrest a Palestinian demonstrator during clashes in Hebron yesterday.

## Clinton: Clear Hebron hurdle

MK claims Kiryat Arba settler stoned him

RESOLVING the impasse over the IDF's redeployment in Hebron would go a long way toward bringing about further agreements, US President Bill Clinton said in Washington on Friday.

"I think the first and most important thing we can do is to nail down the agreement on Hebron," Clinton said at a news conference. "If we can clear the Hebron hurdle - it has such emotional significance to both sides, as well as such practical significance - I believe that will open the door to go on and fulfill all the other challenges that are there before us."

Israel and the Palestinian Authority were "very close" to an agreement before PA Chairman Yasser Arafat left for a trip to Europe two weeks ago, Clinton said.

A senior US official said on Friday that it was highly unlikely a Hebron deal would occur before the opening of the Cairo regional economic conference on Tuesday.

Because of the relatively low level of the government representatives expected in Cairo, it is not possible for negotiations to be held at the conference, he said.

Meanwhile, thousands of Jews from all over the country spent the weekend in Hebron to show support for the Jewish settlement there. This weekend was chosen for the event due to yesterday's reading of the Torah portion *Hayeit*

**HILLEL KUTTLER and Itim Sara**, which records Abraham's purchase of the land on which the Machpela Cave sits.

The visitors, some of whom slept in tents, thronged to pray at the Machpela Cave, which was open only to Jews this Shabbat. Many had to be turned away because the site was overcrowded.

Three busloads of Haredim supporters, led by MKs Hashem Mahameed and Tamar Gozansky, also arrived in Hebron yesterday to stage a demonstration demanding the immediate redeployment of the IDF in the city and the division of Jerusalem.

The group, consisting mostly of Israeli Arabs, clashed with Jews and with police, who said the demonstration had not been coordinated with them and was therefore illegal.

When police attempted to disperse the demonstrators as they approached the Avraham Avinu enclave, the protesters began to strike out and throw stones. Other Palestinians in the area soon joined in the clash. Fourteen people were arrested, 10 Palestinians from Hebron and four members of the Haredim contingent.

By last night, most of them had been released, including Hebron's Palestinian governor, Aziz Amru. At least seven of those arrested, including the Israelis, had signed commitments not to enter Hebron

and to adhere to other restrictions.

Mahameed, meanwhile, was threatened by Jews last night when he attempted to enter the Givat Avot neighborhood of Kiryat Arba to file a police complaint relating to the clash. He claimed that during the confrontation he had been hit by a stone thrown by a settler.

When he approached the station to file the complaint, he was surrounded by Jews who threatened to attack him. Police succeeded in extracting him from the crowd.

Four Meretz MKs - Debi Zucker, Anat Maor, Naomi Chazan and Walid Sadek - also toured Hebron yesterday and then met with Mayor Mustafa Natshe. They then walked through the city, arm-in-arm with several dozen Palestinians, in a march that had been cleared with the security forces.

Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani said yesterday that dozens of Jewish extremists from Hebron and elsewhere in the territories would be arrested before the redeployment in Hebron.

"We are prepared for the possibility that during the redeployment Jewish extremists will use guns to try to ignite all of Hebron in an attempt to prevent the pull-back," Kahalani told Army Radio. "We will collect all the dangerous ones, those who pose a threat to

## Haredim attack car near Rehov Bar-Ilan

**BILL HUTMAN**

DOZENS of haredim yesterday attacked a car after the driver accidentally turned onto a Jerusalem street that is closed on Shabbat, a police spokesman said.

The crowd forced the out-of-town driver and four passengers to a halt on Rehov Givat Moshe, near the Shamgar funeral home. The spokesman said haredim shook and kicked the car and pounded on its roof. They then attacked police called to the scene by a secular passerby.

Reinforcements had to be brought in to help the first police unit and free the passengers from the car, which was slightly damaged. A policeman was lightly injured, the spokesman said. The driver was taken to the Russian Compound to file a complaint. There were no arrests.

Hundreds of haredim tried to block nearby Rehov Bar-Ilan yesterday afternoon, after Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy called for the road's closure during Shabbat prayer times at a High Court of Justice hearing Thursday.

Police forced the haredim off the road, and kept it open to traffic. The court has yet to rule on Levy's request, and an injunction keeping the road open remains in effect. Three policemen were lightly injured during the clash, a police spokesman said. There were no arrests during this incident, either.

Police had been bracing for the unrest at Rehov Bar-Ilan, believing that the haredim would not be content with anything but the road's closure for all of Shabbat.

On Thursday, Levy told the court he accepted the Zameret Committee's recommendation that Rehov Bar-Ilan be closed during prayer times on Shabbat and holidays. Levy was sharply criticized by secular leaders for rejecting the committee's recommendation that

## Alternatives to security zone provide worse scenarios

IT would be easy to say that yesterday's Hizbullah attack is the beginning of the post-US election escalation in south Lebanon that everyone has been predicting.

However, Israel's highly visible retaliation following the death of another IDF soldier is sending a message to Hizbullah, and ostensibly Syria, that the army is not going to stand idle for fear of being an accessory to this flare-up.

The nature of the security zone has changed drastically.

The posts the IDF set up in 1985, after it withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon, were placed on highly visible peaks to serve as a deterrent to Palestinian terrorists wishing to infiltrate into Israel.

Today, the enemy has changed, and for the Iranian-backed Hizbullah gunmen who have taken the Palestinians' place, the hilltop bunkers and trenches are nothing more than

targets.

In the past year, the IDF has invested over NIS 170 million in protective equipment to defend the Israeli soldiers in the security zone.

The agreements reached following Operation Grapes of Wrath in effect restrict initiated IDF activity to neutralize the elusive Hizbullah gunmen, believed to number less than 1,000 men.

Instead, the IDF strategy is based on defending territory and using its air superiority, high-tech intelligence and superior firepower to keep the low-intensity conflict static.

But like a virus, Hizbullah fighters adapt themselves to Israel's increasingly technological warfare.

They hit at the IDF's weak

points and like the classic guerrilla, they prefer the exposed positions or supply routes and attack almost daily.

So why stay? Why not conduct a unilateral withdrawal to the international border and take away Hizbullah's pretext for attacking Israel?

Despite the vulnerability of its troops, Israel will remain in the security zone simply because all alternatives produce a worse scenario.

"As long as Syria is able to use Hizbullah as a proxy to attack Israel, as long as the possibility exists that once the IDF withdraws to the international border Hizbullah will move on to its other declared goal of liberating Jerusalem; and as long as no formal or informal agreement is made with a Lebanese body to fill the void that would be created when the IDF pulls out, Israeli soldiers will remain in the trenches in Lebanon.

## Shara: Israel-Syrian talks won't resume until '97

**ELDAD BECK**  
PARIS

SYRIAN Foreign Minister Farouk Shara said yesterday that peace negotiations with Israel will not resume before January, when he believes the reelected US administration will be able to focus on the talks.

Speaking with journalists in Paris after a meeting with French President Jacques Chirac, Shara said that US President Bill Clinton had sent a "positive and encouraging" message to Syrian President Hafez Assad after being rejected.

He said Clinton expressed his interest in renewing the Syrian-Israeli peace talks.

However, Shara said that the negotiations with Israel will not resume "tomorrow," but at the beginning of the year, since the US administration must address numerous domestic problems before it can deal with foreign

issues.

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu last night characterized Shara's remarks as "interesting." He told participants at the annual Jerusalem Business Conference that talks with Syria "may resume by January."

Shara said that recent declarations by Netanyahu and Foreign Minister David Levy had made a positive impression in Damascus. However, Shara continued, it is important that those declarations be transformed into actions.

"There has to be an [Israeli] engagement in the peace process and then we will be able to continue the talks from the point the negotiations stopped," Shara stressed.

Shara, who is on a European tour, also met with French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette over the weekend.

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## Iran said willing to help find Arad

IRAN is willing to assist in efforts to locate Israeli Air Force navigator Ron Arad, who is believed to have been held in captivity since his plane was forced down in southern Lebanon 10 years ago, an Iranian source said here Friday.

Iran is disposed to do anything it can to help find Arad, "just like anyone else," the source said. "It is not a political problem, but a humanitarian one. There is a man who is missing."

The issue of Arad was raised in talks Thursday between French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette and Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmoud Vaezi.

**ELDAD BECK**  
PARIS

Such talks are held every six months, according to a French diplomatic source, and are part of the "critical dialogue" which France and other European Community nations conduct with Iran on bilateral issues and on the situation in the Middle East.

France is trying to contribute to the efforts of other countries, such as Germany, to discover Arad's whereabouts. "We are trying to have a useful role," said the source.

Among other questions dis-

cussed with Vaezi were the Middle East peace process, and the situations in south Lebanon and the Persian Gulf. The French called on the Iranians to play a positive role in the advancement of the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Paris believes that Teheran could use its influence to restrain Hizbullah in Lebanon, as it did during the negotiations that ended Operation Grapes of Wrath there in April. Contacts between France and Iran enabled the cease-fire agreement to be concluded and the monitoring committee to be set up, the source said.



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# Ross: No better relationship than with Christopher

LAST spring, as the US tried to broker a cease-fire in Operation Grapes of Wrath, special Middle East coordinator Dennis Ross got an insight into what he calls Warren Christopher's "strong sense of purpose."

"Bringing that to a close, putting together a monitoring group as a result of that, the understanding that was worked out - it was a pretty intense week of going back and forth on a very finite issue," Ross said in an interview Friday.

"It took a lot of patience and persistence to do that. But that was something that he was determined to resolve, and he did."

The day after Christopher officially announced he would be leaving the State Department, Ross echoed President Clinton's tribute to Christopher as a man possessing an overriding sense of decency.

Ross and Christopher developed a closeness and mutual trust borne by their more than 30 trips in the region in the past four years in pursuit of Middle East peace.

Ross's own future is unclear, at least until Christopher's replacement is chosen. But it is assumed by many here that since he is also a trusted adviser to President Clinton, Ross will remain under a new secretary of state.

Christopher retained Ross as a special adviser following the

HILLEL KUTTLER  
WASHINGTON

ascension of the Clinton administration in 1993, and later appointed him to oversee US policy on the peace process.

"I couldn't imagine a better relationship with a secretary of state than I've had with Secretary Christopher," said Ross, who was also extremely close to secretary of state James Baker during the Bush administration.

"He's always been tremendously supportive of everything I've done, a leader whose commitment comes through over and over again, someone who has always been there when I need something. I never had to worry about getting it from him. And he was always available."

"When the secretary of state has the kind of commitment and involvement that he had, it means you can always bring whatever it is that's required in his attention, and he would always bring it to the attention of the President."

Christopher's retirement means the loss of "a very deep believer in the pursuit of Middle East peace... a very good friend of Israel and [a] thoroughly decent man," Ross said.

He dismissed critics who painted Christopher's patience as a fault, who pointed to the time last

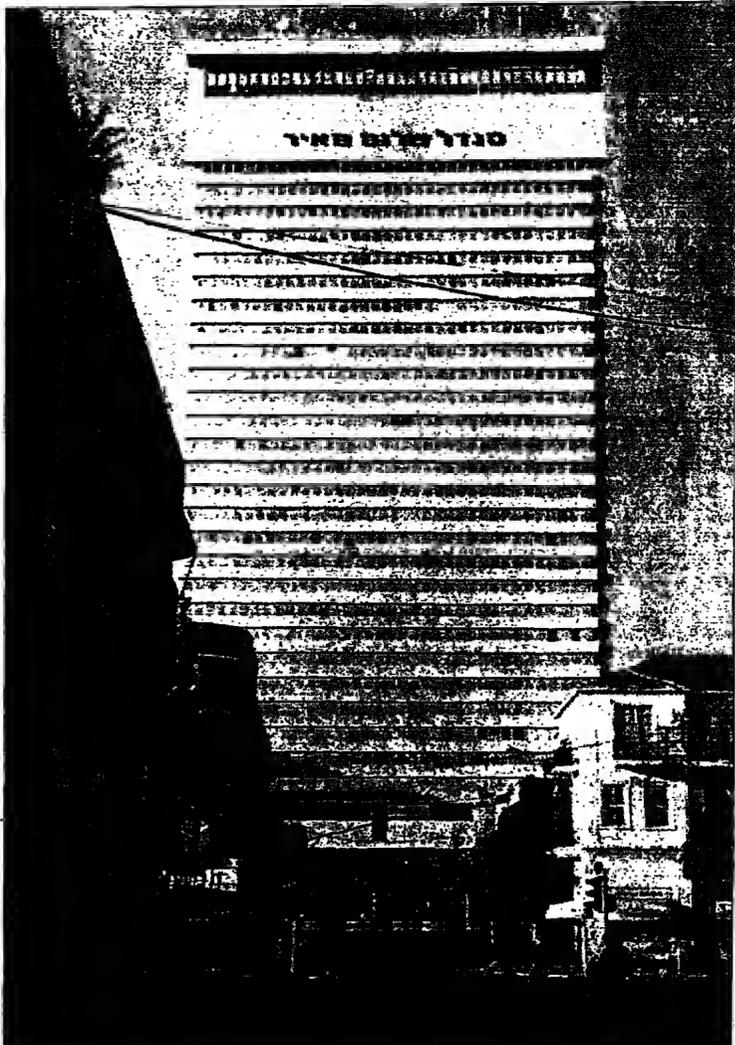
April when Syrian President Hafez Assad kept Christopher and his team waiting in Damascus while the Israeli and Lebanese refugee problem grew.

"He could have reacted to the snub by leaving, in which case the violence would have continued to a large degree. Both peoples being forced out of their homes would have gone on with no end in sight," Ross said.

"And he could have taken it personally and washed his hands of it, with the consequence of a lot of suffering. Or he could have kept his eye on the ball." Despite not having seen through the peace process to an Israeli-Syrian deal and a comprehensive regional agreement, Christopher will go down in history as having helped construct a "basic pathway" to peace, Ross said.

The two will make one last trip to the region - for Tuesday's regional economic conference in Cairo - before Christopher leaves Washington in January for his California home.

"[It's] been a tremendously good relationship in every sense of the word: professionally, personally," Ross said. "I value him as a secretary of state and as a boss, and I value him as a friend. He's someone who, regardless of where he is, will always just be a telephone call away."



Security forces continue to keep the part of Rehov Herzl by Tel Aviv's Shalom Tower closed to traffic, amid reports that Islamic Jihad is planning to stage a terror attack there. That and other security measures, such as roadblocks around the Dan Region, are expected to continue today. (AP)

# Swiss official blasts D'Amato

BERN, Switzerland (AP) - The head of the Swiss government's newly appointed task force on Holocaust assets accused US Senator Alphonse D'Amato on Friday of unfairly rushing to judgment.

In a separate development, a special committee formed by Jewish groups and Swiss banks concluded that the banks' estimates of possible unclaimed Jewish assets was as much as \$3.2 million too low. That would put the total amount Swiss banks say they have in unclaimed Holocaust assets at \$35.2m.

Thomas G. Borer, a Foreign Ministry lawyer who leads the new Swiss task force, criticized D'Amato, a New York Republican, in a letter for "drawing conclusions before the facts have been established."

D'Amato's office said it had yet to receive the letter, but he again criticized the Swiss.

"The Swiss government continues to drag its feet as it relates to this matter," D'Amato said. "That's unacceptable. We will continue to pursue the facts."

D'Amato chairs the Senate Banking Committee, which is investigating the issue of Holocaust assets. He has said that Switzerland profited in numerous ways from World War II and that Swiss banks had failed to hand over the assets of Holocaust victims to their heirs.

"I must firmly reject your allegation that the Swiss government has a 'head in the sand' attitude and is attempting to 'stall the issue,'" said Borer, whose task force was set up last month by the Swiss government under international pressure.

He also attacked D'Amato for releasing selected documents from US World War II archives out of their historical context, which "constitutes sensationalism and throws doubt upon the seriousness of purpose."

A confidential audit agreement obtained by The Associated Press in Washington this week disclosed that Swiss banks had found perhaps 10 percent more money that they thought might have belonged to Holocaust victims.

In January 1996 the bankers said they had found about \$32m, that could have belonged to Jewish families who deposited assets abroad shortly before or during World War II.

The document, prepared by the independent committee former Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker heads, said that since then "some banks have identified additional accounts and amounts of foreign customers."

The Swiss bankers association has refused to comment on the memorandum.

## Jerusalem Business Conference opens

THE nearly 2,500 participants attending last night's opening of the annual Jerusalem Business Conference, at the International Conference Center, observed a moment of silence in memory of prime minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Israel Manufacturers Association president Dan Propper recalled that

GREER FAY CASHMAN

a year ago the conference had been addressed by Rabin, who had not lived to see his dream for a peaceful and prosperous Middle East.

Keynote speaker Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told the gathering, "Israel will pursue the

quest for peace and we will achieve it not only with the Palestinians, but also with Syria."

Netanyahu spoke about the government's plans for privatization, reiterating that, "Above all, what we now want to do is to privatize and deregulate. We believe in competition."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Closure of territories eased

The closure of the territories was to be eased at 4 a.m. this morning, the IDF Spokesman announced last night. Entry is to be permitted to 35,000 married workers over the age of 30. The Spokesman said 20,000 of the workers would be from the West Bank and the remainder from the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Karai crossing between Israel and Gaza is to be open to imports and exports without restriction, and merchandise will also be allowed to be transferred from Gaza to Jordan, the spokesman said. *Itim*

### Body of Dimona reactor engineer found

The body of Yaron Daniel, an engineer at the Dimona nuclear reactor who disappeared over seven months ago, was found yesterday in an advanced state of decay in his car near Makhtesh Ramon. The body was discovered by an IDF patrol.

The circumstances of his death are not clear, nor is it known where he spent the months since his disappearance. *Itim*

### Nazareth man stabbed to death

A Nazareth resident was stabbed to death last night in a feud between two families. Apparently one family wanted to put an electrical service box on the other family's land. Police have arrested five suspects. *Itim*

### Israeli was on downed Nigerian plane

An Israeli citizen was on the Nigerian aircraft which crashed Thursday on an internal flight to Lagos, the Nigerian Embassy reported to the Foreign Ministry. No details of the person's identity were available at press time.

The search for the 141 passengers and crew members continued last night. The aircraft, a Boeing 727, left from Port Harcourt and radio contact was lost with the Nigerian capital shortly after take-off. *Batsheva Tsor*

### Two bodies found

Civil Guard members discovered a body in a field east of Kiryat Malachi while patrolling yesterday morning. Police were alerted and came to the scene. Forensic specialists transferred the body to the Abu Kabir Forensics Institute. Police said the man was apparently murdered during a criminal dispute. Lachish police ruled out the possibility that the body is that of missing soldier Sharon Edri.

South of Haifa, a passerby found a skull and bones yesterday, and the remains also were transferred to Abu Kabir. Haifa police said they are searching for four missing people and the remains could belong to one of them. *Itim*

## SOLDIER

(Continued from Page 1)

while he was working in fields near Yatar. Levine stressed that the IDF and SLA gunmen had not fired at the village itself or any residential areas but only at the points in open land where the Hizbullah firing originated.

According to the reports from Lebanon, IAF helicopter gunships were also in action, supporting troops on the ground, and warplanes flew sorties over the region, although without firing any rockets or dropping bombs.

On Friday morning, two roadside bombs were detonated alongside SLA troops while they were on operational duties in the Jezzine enclave. There were no casualties in that incident.

## BAR-ILAN

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Ramot road, throwing trash onto the road and stones at police. A police officer was lightly wounded, the spokesman said.

Last night, a border policeman was hit in the head with a stone just off Rehov Bar-Ilan, and had to be hospitalized, but was in good condition.

## Two killed on roads

TWO people were killed on the roads yesterday.

A man was killed last night when his car collided with a truck near Hadera. A Romanian worker was hit by a car and fatally injured in Tel Aviv last night while he was crossing the street. A Magen David Adom ambulance took him to Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer, where he died of his wounds.

Another pedestrian was seriously injured in the head yesterday morning in a hit-and-run accident on Tel Aviv's Allenby Street. Ambulances took the 18-year-old Holon resident to Ichilov Hospital. Police are searching for the driver.

In another hit-and-run accident, Ashkelon police are searching for the driver of a blue car who hit and lightly injured a 15-year-old girl there on Friday. Police request that anyone who witnessed the incident contact them.

Last week 13 people were killed on the nation's roads, bringing the number of people killed this year in traffic-related accidents to 511. *(Itim)*

## CLINTON

(Continued from Page 1)

the public in Hebron, and we will put them in some corner. If we have to, we will order their administrative detention."

He said that though security officials did not believe that the extremists would shoot at soldiers or policemen, "We are preparing for that possibility, too."

Kahalani added that the redeployment could take place shortly after reaching an agreement with the Palestinians.

"Much of the army is no longer in the city and Hebron's Jewish residents will not feel much of an actual difference between the situation now and that which will prevail after the redeployment," he said.

"But Meretz MK Yossi Sarid said in a statement that a "disaster" is imminent in Hebron and that administrative detentions would not help prevent it.

"Everyone knows that there will soon be a disaster in Hebron, but no one is taking the tough and serious steps necessary to prevent it. The murderer Goldstein may have his name and his grave be erased, was a teacher to not just a few students in that awful place.

"Cursed be the day it was decided to establish the settlement in Hebron. Security arrangements won't help and administrative detentions won't help. What will help is to evacuate the settlement from there."

Labor faction chairman MK Raanan Cohen yesterday called on Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu to stop wasting time and to come to an agreement on the Hebron redeployment before it is too late.

"The prime minister, whether deliberately or not, is inviting pressure from the extremists in Hebron with every day that passes with no agreement and no redeployment. Every passing day strengthens the extremist settlers' belief that an agreement will not be signed, and as a result there has begun an escalation that will eventually lead the settlers and the security forces into a confrontation with the Palestinians. Mr. Netanyahu is holding a hot potato in his hand and he should act firmly before it is too late."

**BOARD OF EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL LICENSE FOR INTERNSHIP**

According to the State of Israel's Physicians Regulations 1988, the examination for license for internship will be held at 08:00 a.m., on **December 31 1996**, at Ganei Hata'aruha, Bvd. Rokach, Tel Aviv.

The examination can be taken in the following languages: Hebrew, English, Rumanian, Spanish, Italian, Russian

The examinees are asked to present their original Identity Card plus a photo of the Identity Card.

**Prof. Joseph Schenker**  
Chairman of the Board of Examination  
According to State Regulations 1988

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With deep sorrow and pain we announce the passing of

**AVIVA WARSHA**  
née Kiev  
who bravely battled a serious illness.

The funeral will leave from our home in Kiryat Ono, Rehov Rothschild 13, today, Sunday, November 10, 1996 (28 Marsheshvan, 5757) at 2 p.m. for Hayarkon Cemetery. Transportation is available. The ceremony will begin at 3 p.m.

Shiva will also be at Rehov Rothschild 13, Kiryat Ono.

Mourning by:  
Husband: **Avigdor**  
Children: **Mira and Dror Lavi**  
**Gadi and Mira Warsha**  
Grandchildren: **Adi, Roy, Oti**  
Families: **Warsha, Kiev (USA), Lavi and Carmel**

**B'nai B'rith International**  
extends its deep condolences to

**Avigdor Warsha**  
International Vice-President of B'nai B'rith  
and to the Warsha family  
on the untimely death of their wife, mother and grandmother

**AVIVA** מרים  
May her memory be a blessing.

**Tommy P. Baer**, International President  
**Dr. Sidney Clearfield**, Executive Vice-President

Our deepest condolences to

**Avigdor and the Warsha family**  
on the untimely passing of

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Our deep condolences to

**Avigdor Warsha, Gadi and Mira**  
On the untimely passing of

**AVIVA**  
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**Rosa Strygler**, President  
**Ulla Merkin**, Chairman

# Hunger grips Zairians as well as refugees; Rwanda agrees to neutral force

DAVID GUTTENFELDER  
GOMA, Zaire

INTERNATIONAL aid agencies made preparations yesterday to move food and medicine into a border area crammed with more than one million hungry refugees in case the UN Security Council approves a relief operation.

After the United States balked at immediate intervention in Zaire, the Security Council urged countries interested in mounting a relief operation to report back as soon as possible.

The humanitarian mission would be aimed at delivering food and medical care to the more than one million Rwandan Hutu and Zairian refugees who have fled fighting between Zairian rebels and the Zairian army.

The refugees were cut off from outside aid when the rebel army drove Zairian government troops away from border region. Aid agencies fear the refugees may already be dying in large numbers.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other aid agencies aren't even sure where all the refugees are. The British Broadcasting Corp. reported yesterday that armed Hutu militiamen - who fled with other Hutus in mid-1994 after slaughtering at least half a million Rwandan Tutsis - are using the refugees as shields for protection from advancing Zairian rebels, who include local Tutsis.

In Florence, Italy, Italian Defense Minister Beniamino Andreana was quoted as telling reporters yesterday that Italian troops who might be sent to Zaire were getting vaccinated just in case.

Also yesterday, the French Foreign Ministry urged the United States to join the force. France has been pushing for a quick international response to the crisis, but has said it doesn't want to act alone.

Spanish Minister Eduardo Serra Rexach said, "the chaos in Africa needs a response well-defined on the part of the Western nations." Rexach, quoted by the Italian news agency AGI, was in Florence, where the defense ministers from France, Italy, Spain and Portugal were gathered for a ceremony.

South African President Nelson Mandela said he will assist any peacekeeping force once leaders in the Great Lakes region tell him what they want.

And in Brussels, Belgium, the European Union Commission criticized the UN's delay. "UN Security Council representatives should keep in mind that the thou-



A child plays alone at a refugee camp over the weekend in Kisoro, Uganda, near the border with Zaire. About 8,000 refugees from Zaire have crossed into Uganda to escape the fighting.

sands of refugees dying every day in Mungwa cannot spend the weekend in Long Island, as they do," EU Humanitarian Aid Commissioner Emma Bonino said Saturday, referring to the residential area outside New York City. Meanwhile, a boat packed with Zairian refugees fleeing to Tanzania capsized in Lake Tanganyika, killing an estimated 400 people, a Tanzanian newspaper reported yesterday.

Katula, published in the "Lake port town of Kigoma," quoted refugees arriving there as saying the boat from Uvira, 150 kilometers northwest across the lake, was overloaded and went down in high winds Friday. An estimated 12,000 Zairian refugees, including some soldiers, have arrived in Kigoma since the fighting erupted three weeks ago. Zaire's ailing president has broken his public silence, telling a

leftist French newspaper he will return to his country to "take things into my own hands" - but not for several weeks. "I sincerely believe, from all I have heard, that people are waiting for me," President Mobutu Sese Seko was quoted as saying in an interview published yesterday in the newspaper Liberation. "I don't think that while I am alive, the country can fall apart." (AP)

# Bosnian Serbs sack Mladic; West waits for army to act

PETER GRESTE  
BELGRADE

THE Bosnian Serb government has sacked alleged war criminal Gen. Ratko Mladic, but Western powers adopted a "wait-and-see" stance, saying they wanted confirmation the Serb army would comply with the order.

Bosnian Serb President Biljana Plavsic announced she had replaced Mladic and other top generals in a shakeup of the top brass "due to the international community's well-known stand." The military command was reported to have met to discuss the announcement - which one general described as an illegal decree - but the outcome of their talks was not immediately known.

Revered by many Serbs as a national hero and reviled as a mass murderer by his former Moslem and Croat foes, the bullet-riddled and plain-speaking professional soldier has been indicted by the UN war crimes tribunal.

With former Serb President Radovan Karadzic, Mladic heads the list of people wanted in The Hague. The Dayton peace agreement that ended the 43-month-long war in Bosnia stipulated that Mladic must step down and face the war crimes charges.

Maj.-Gen. Pero Colic told local Bosnian Serb television after his appointment as Mladic's replacement. "I think we will find a common language and cooperate, and that the BSA [Bosnian Serb Army] general staff will abide by the Dayton agreement."

Defense Minister Milan

Ninkovic told the television the army general staff headquarters would move to the Bosnian Serb capital of Pale, from Han Pijesak. Political analysts saw this as a significant move to undercut Mladic's authority. Han Pijesak was his stronghold and the army headquarters throughout the Bosnian war.

Western powers reacted cautiously to Mladic's dismissal. "We don't know what it is going to mean in substantive terms until the next couple of days have played out," said Maj. Simon Haselock, spokesman for the NATO-led peace force in Bosnia.

Haselock said NATO was still trying to confirm whether the Bosnian Serb army - locked in a long-running dispute with its civilian authorities - would obey Plavsic's order.

"As of this moment however we have not received any official notification of changes [in the military leadership]," he said.

The Bosnian Serb defense council - primarily a political rather than military body - endorsed the appointment of Colic's appointment as the new military chief.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted the Supreme Defense Council as saying it backed the decision by Plavsic to appoint Colic and Maj.-Gen. Dragan Josipovic as his deputy.

The council comprises the Serb political leadership as well as military representatives, but analysts say it does not reflect the opinions of the military command.

Colic told Western envoys on Saturday he was in charge, according to international mediator Carl Bildt.

"My people have met with the new commander and the new deputy commander," Bildt told Reuters.

"They do exist and they claim they are in command," he said. "I regret that because of the well-known stand of the international community, I cannot name Gen. Ratko Mladic the Chief of the Army headquarters."

She thanked Mladic and other officers "for all they have done for the Serb people" during the war in Bosnia.

Most of the senior Bosnian Serb officers met in their headquarters in Han Pijesak yesterday, and the base was closed to journalists.

Radio Netherlands quoted an interview with Mladic's deputy, Gen. Manojlo Milovanovic, who dismissed Plavsic's decree as illegal, and said Mladic remained in command.

The international community has long campaigned for the removal of the 52-year-old general, accusing him of directing the siege of Sarajevo and overseeing the massacre of some 8,000 unarmed Muslims from Srebrenica. (Reuters)

# Body parts litter Nigerian plane crash scene

EURIN, Nigeria (Reuters) - Villagers used canoes yesterday to recover bodies from a lagoon where a Nigerian Boeing 727 airliner crashed, killing all 143 people on board, witnesses said.

Aviation Development Company (ADC), the operator of the aircraft, said in a statement that there were 143 people on board against its first statement putting the figure at 141.

"The aircraft had on board 134 passengers and nine crew members," said the statement signed by ADC chairman Captain Augustine Okon.

It appealed for divers, underwater metal detectors and sonar boats to help in the search for the bodies and the plane's hull.

Pieces of the plane, which crashed on Thursday in mangrove jungle 40 kms northeast of Lagos, littered the lagoon.

ADC, which provoked anger among hundreds of relatives of the victims for not releasing the passenger list, said it had given the list to the Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN).

"You have to prove you are a relation of someone on the list and we'll confirm it to you," a FAAN spokesman said.

Flight ADC086, from the southeastern oil city of Port Harcourt, lost contact minutes before it was due to land in Lagos on Thursday evening.

The wreckage was found late on Friday.

In a broadcast yesterday, military ruler General Sani Abacha declared a day of mourning and said a committee would be set up to look into the cause.

Western diplomats said there were many foreigners on board, including six or seven British nationals, a German, an Italian, an Israeli and an American. A prominent Costa Rican lawyer was among the victims.

"There is unconfirmed information of two or three more Britons," one diplomat said, adding that some of the families in Britain had been informed.

The US aircraft makers Boeing said the plane was a 727-200 initially delivered to an unidentified customer in 1969. As of the end of 1994 it had 63,500 flight hours and had made 43,000 flights.

"We've had no official word from either the Nigerian government or the airline," Boeing spokesman Dick Schleh said in Seattle on Friday.

The ADC statement said: "We have notified the manufacturers of the aircraft, the Boeing Corporation as well as the manufacturers of the engine, Pratt and Whitney. They will play a crucial role in the next stage of development of Flight 086."

The crash is the worst in Nigeria since September 1992 when a C-130 transport plane went down in swamps near Lagos, killing 173 people, many senior military officers.

Several crashes have occurred since. Flying in the vast West African country has become more hazardous as an economic downturn has left infrastructure, including landing facilities, in ruins.

Abacha said the government was determined to improve aviation safety but added: "Accidents by their nature occur even in the best of systems."

# TWA crash families doubt Salinger missile theory

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) - A group representing families of the 230 people killed in the crash of TWA Flight 800 expressed scepticism yesterday about ex-White House adviser Pierre Salinger's charges that a US missile shot it down.

"Pierre Salinger is referring to documents which appeared on the Internet at the end of August and which were widely analyzed by investigators without finding any proof," said Jose Cremades, head of the relatives' association.

Cremades, chairing the first general assembly of the group after the July crash of the Paris-bound flight off New York, said he spoke to Salinger by telephone yesterday and felt he had sown doubt in Salinger's mind about the missile theory.

But he told a news conference he asked Salinger, press spokesman for the late president John F. Kennedy and later Paris bureau chief for the ABC television network to "continue his inquiry."

Salinger said on Thursday that a US Navy missile accidentally shot down the jet, killing all aboard. The US Federal Bureau of Investigation and the US Defense Department have both insisted there is no evidence of a missile.

Cremades said Salinger also quoted testimony from an unnamed passenger on an Air France jet that Salinger said took off seven minutes after Flight 800 from New York and abruptly swerved.

The passenger asked for an explanation for the sudden change of course from the pilot, whom the passenger quoted as saying: "We avoided a missile."

A missile, a bomb or a mechanical fault have all been suggested as possible causes for the crash, which occurred just days before the opening of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta.

On Friday, Salinger said he got the documents about the missile, which he initially said came from a US Secret Service agent, second-hand from an unnamed Frenchman. And he conceded the information had been on the Internet for two months.

Cremades said that, in his telephone conversation, Salinger again cited sources in the French secret services in contact with American colleagues as a source of his information.

The association - which groups relatives of victims from nations including the US, France, Spain, Italy, Britain, Norway, and Finland - said it was demanding to take part in the official probe, which Cremades branded "opaque."

He said it regretted that "the representatives of TWA and Boeing take part but not representatives of the victims." He said the group would seek the backing of governments in victims' nations to put pressure on the US authorities to help.

"Investigators have found 95 percent of the wreck. We think that specialists ought to have a precise idea of the catastrophe. We understand that they're waiting for proof before concluding the inquiry but we'd like to be informed by our own experts," he said.

# Sinatra released from hospital

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Frank Sinatra was released from the hospital yesterday after eight days of treatment for what was said to be a pinched nerve.

A Sinatra spokeswoman, Susan Reynolds, refused to comment on his ailment, saying only that he was heading home after being released from Cedars-Sinai Medical Center by his doctor.

"He is very happy to be home and again thanks everyone throughout the world for the wonderful get-well wishes he has been receiving," Reynolds said.

Sinatra checked into the hospital November 1 for treatment of a pinched nerve. But various news reports have said that the 80-year-old entertainer is suffering from more serious ailments.

On Thursday night, KCBS-TV, citing an unidentified hospital source, repeated its account that Sinatra was being treated for pneumonia and heart failure, and that his private hospital room resembled an intensive care unit.

A hospital nurse told KNBC-TV that medication for pneumonia prompted an irregular heartbeat

that needed to be monitored. But Friday night, a family friend told KCAL-TV that reports of an ailing Sinatra were exaggerated.

Meanwhile, Sinatra's wife, Barbara, canceled plans to attend a board meeting of the Sinatra Invitational celebrity golf tournament and charity fund-raiser, which she and her husband sponsor.

In Hoboken, New Jersey, the entertainer's hometown, city officials will today unveil a sidewalk plaque in front of the remains of his birthplace. His birthday is December 12.

# Novel beats astronomers to key to universe

LONDON (Reuters) - Scientists searching for one of the fundamental keys to the universe found they had been beaten to the answer by the humorous cult novel *Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, and the answer was 42.

In the British novel and radio serial by Douglas Adams, an alien race programs a computer called Deep Thought to provide the ultimate answer to understanding life and the universe.

In the novel, seven and a half million years later, Deep Thought comes back with the result - 42.

Astronomers at Britain's Cambridge University took a little less time - three years - to calculate the Hubble Constant that determines the age of the universe. But the answer was the same.

"It caused quite a few laughs when we arrived at the figure 42, because we're all great fans of *The Hitchhiker's Guide*," Dr. Keith Grange, one of the team of Cambridge scientists who worked on the project, said on Friday. "Everyone thought it was quite fun"

The scientists were using a new technique to determine the value of the Hubble Constant, a source of constant controversy among astronomers. The Constant is a measure of the rate at which galaxies are receding from each other as a result of the Big Bang that created the universe.

Knowing how quickly everything is flying apart can enable scientists to work out the universe's age.

This has presented a problem, since the large Hubble Constant values estimated by some experts would mean that the universe is younger than its oldest stars. The Cambridge team put the age of the universe at between 14 and 16 billion years.

Grange said the answer was unlikely to remain 42, however. The team plans to observe more galaxy clusters and take an average of a larger number of measurements.

"After averaging out all these values we'll have a relatively accurate answer," he said. "It may be 42, but it could be anything between 30 and 55."

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# Geriatrics, psychiatrics: Abandoned step-children

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

SOONER or later, if we survive, all of us will be candidates for a little-mentioned specialty in medicine: geriatrics. Thus, although the government establishment has long given lower priority to geriatric care, it is in the interest of everyone that this specialty get the funds and facilities it needs.

Unfortunately, geriatrics - and medicine's other stepchild, psychiatrics - are at the bottom of the totem pole. The National Health Insurance System, which was supposed to include psychiatric services in the basket of health care (financed by the health funds rather than by the Health Ministry) starting July 1996, has failed to meet the deadline. The new date - January 1, 1997 - is also in doubt, as the Health Ministry hasn't prepared a detailed plan for its implementation; without this, the Finance Ministry won't approve the transfer of responsibility.

Putting psychiatric services into the health-services basket could easily increase the demand for them; directors of psychiatric hospitals are consequently unable to plan for this eventuality and in know the amount of financing they will receive. Geriatric services had been due to become part of the basket of services in 1998, but the timing of that change is also in doubt.

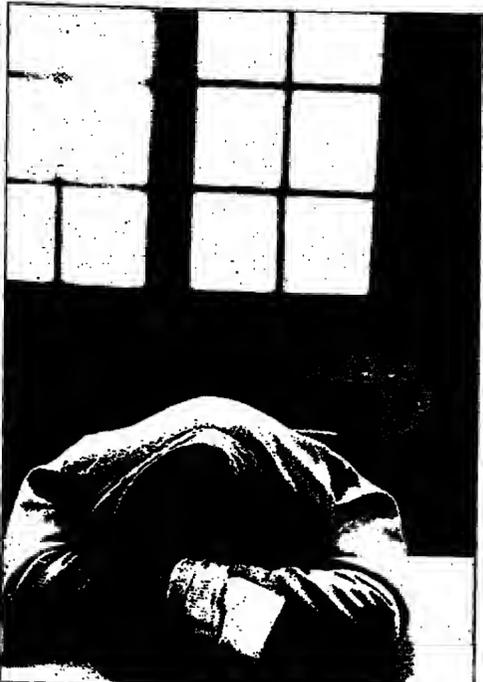
Dr. Yehzekel Caine, director-general of Jerusalem's Herzog Hospital since last year, is doing his best to cope with the uncertainty. Caine, a surgeon and aviation-medicine expert, is the only non-psychiatrist who heads such a facility; he was brought in by the voluntary hospital, because of his proven administrative ability, after the retirement of his predecessor, Professor Ya'acov Mencezel.

Herzog, established over 100 years ago by the Ezrat Nashim women's organization as the first psychiatric hospital in the Middle East, now has 226 geriatric beds and only 100 psychiatric beds; it was re-named several years ago in memory of hospital president Sarah Herzog, wife of the late chief rabbi and mother of former president Chaim Herzog. The emphasis on the former has grown with the aging of the population, while the share of the latter has declined due to the increasing trend of treating mental illness on an outpatient basis in the community. This trend, as well as reduced government funds for psychiatric institutions, has led to the closing of public facilities.

The famed Talbich Psychiatric Hospital is in the process of becoming an outpatient center, rather than an inpatient facility. This, says Caine, has put pressure on his own hospital in Givat Shaul. "I'm full. I can't squeeze in an additional psychiatric patient," he says with a shrug. "The number of psychiatric beds per capita has halved during the past 25 years."

Raising funds for a geriatric/psychiatric facility is not easy. "People are begging to donate money for pediatrics or for heart disease. If I wanted, I could accept money for a cardiac-surgery department tomorrow, but I wouldn't, because such a facility is not needed in Jerusalem. What is needed is geriatric and psycho-geriatric beds."

The main general hospitals have psychiatric and geriatric units but these are meant for patients with acute conditions, not chronic ones. Caine notes that Herzog Hospital can treat such patients at a fraction of cost, for example, what Hadassah-University Hospitals or Shaare Zedek Hospital can. "The reason is that we don't have all the departments and labs and all the other highly expensive facilities that cost so much to build and maintain, or the large number of staffers; this doesn't mean that the



Psychiatric hospitals are at the bottom of the health fund's totem pole and immediate change may not be on the way. (Depression/Magnum)

care we give is not as good. We have neurology, psychogeriatrics and rehabilitation departments that are on a par with those in the general hospitals."

Caine explains that geriatrics is a specialty that requires a special type of expertise and personality. The doctors and nurses must have a lot of patience; they have to know how to deal with elderly, troubled or demented people, and how to talk to and empathize with them. In addition, the elderly usually have several chronic diseases at once, and take a cocktail of pills to deal with them. But in some cases, the drugs - prescribed by different doctors who don't always check - clash with each other, and cause symptoms themselves. In addition, the lack of certain vitamins and nutrients can cause problems, including confusion and dementia - and not be due to Alzheimer's or other neurological problems.

Located in the capital's Givat Shaul quarter, close to haredi strongholds, Herzog Hospital has the only psychiatric department in the country that completely separates men and women. During a previous government, a haredi deputy health minister campaigned to do the same in all the country's psychiatric wards, but with no success. Psychiatrists argued that completely segregating men and women could have a harmful effect, as they would "not be living in a real world."

The British-born Caine, who wears a crocheted kippa, says there is weight to arguments on both sides of the question. "We have completely separate departments for men and women - located on different floors - because that is what many of our patients want. Since psychiatric patients don't all have control over their actions and can be abused, there is some risk in putting them in the same department, albeit in different rooms. Many religious Jews and their relatives would not agree to hospitalization, even for a severe illness, if there weren't separate departments. For us, this is the proper solution."

Herzog has a special community outpatient clinic in the Sanhedria quarter - not far from Rehov Bar-Ilan - that deals almost exclusively

with haredi patients. "We have close contact with the rabbis, who trust us when it comes to treatment. Among the special problems dealt with, in addition to 'ordinary' mental illness, is paranoia and post-traumatic stress disorder in Holocaust survivors."

"The psychiatric wards are not locked; there is no maximum-security wards that keep patients in against their will. Thus, psychiatric patients there want to be treated there or have been brought there by relatives."

Herzog's geriatric departments and outpatient services are expanding. Old people, says the hospital director, have fewer bodily reserves. They have less bone mass, body mass and physical strength, and recovering from an acute injury or illness takes longer than in younger people. The average stay of an elderly patient in a general hospital's internal medicine department is four or five days. This is often not enough for recovery, he says; at Herzog, they get considerably longer, at a lower cost to the health fund: 10 days to three weeks, on average.

The Hasson Day-Care Center, financed by donors from Belgium, and the Kartan Treatment Center, donated by a British family, were dedicated in recent weeks and will serve as an add-on, airy and pleasant outpatient facilities. The Radler Emergency Care Center, which opened a few years ago, continues in function in the same wing and will accept patients round the clock in winter.

The hospital's geriatric-assessment center will be expanded to accept larger numbers of elderly. Over the course of a day or two they are thoroughly examined by geriatricians to determine their condition, whether they are getting suitable medication, and if they can continue to live at home or need to go to an institution. The cost is picked up by the health funds (with the exception of Knapat Holim Clalit).

Geriatrics, concludes Caine, is still the stepchild of the health system. As Israelis live increasingly longer and develop chronic illnesses, instead of dying prematurely from acute ones, it is an issue that can no longer be swept under the rug.

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

PROSTATE cancer is to men what breast cancer is to women: It raises the awesome specter of possible death, affects their body image in the most intimate way, and is most survivable when detected early.

Although breast cancer was "let out of the closet" many years ago, commonly discussed in the media, and even turned into a political issue in the US, prostate cancer was barely researched or even publicly mentioned until a few years ago. Today, nearly everyone in the US can name famous Americans treated for prostate cancer: Robert Dole, General Norman Schwarzkopf and singer Harry Belafonte. French president Francois Mitterrand died of it. Some well-known Israeli men have been treated for it as well, but these cases are kept under wraps.

Cancer of this chestnut-sized urogenital gland (it is called *armonit* in Hebrew; chestnuts are *armonim*) was regarded as a death sentence in most cases until the last decade, when improved means of detection - the prostate-specific antigen, or PSA, test - reduced the number of men diagnosed in the terminal state. A Johns Hopkins University urologist has pioneered surgery that significantly minimizes the two common side effects that makes many men reluctant to undergo a radical prostatectomy (complete surgical removal of the prostate): impotence and incontinence.

Professor Patrick Walsh, the 58-year-old director of the Baltimore hospital's Brady Urological Institute, was in Israel for the first time recently to demonstrate the procedure to 100 of the country's 150 urologists. He was invited here by Haifa's Carmel Hospital and received by its urology department, headed by Dr. Avi Stein; the visit took place with help from the Israel Cancer Association.

The Brady Institute, attached to the highly rated, 1,000-bed Johns Hopkins Hospital, has three floors filled with 90 staff researchers who devote all their time to prostate cancer research, with an annual budget of nearly \$5 million. "There were great advances in the detection and treatment of breast and colon cancer in the '70s and '80s, but since prostate cancer was usually detected when the disease was advanced, few

researchers were attracted to the field," Walsh said in an interview in Jerusalem.

The number of reported cases of prostate cancer is growing rapidly: In Israel, for example, 34 cases were diagnosed for every 100,000 residents, compared to only 17 per 100,000 in the late Eighties. Last year, there were 317,000 new cases in the US and of these, 41,000 are expected to die; this can be compared with 165,000 new cases of breast cancer among American women, of whom 44,000 will die.

Walsh notes that as fewer men die of cardiovascular diseases due to improved prevention and treatment, more of them live longer and die of prostate cancer. The actual reason for prostate cells turning cancerous is not known, but the risk increases with age. A high-fat diet may raise the risk; drinking green tea may reduce it - at least according to epidemiologists who note that 10 to 15 percent of American men will get it, compared to only 2 percent in Japan. Black Americans are at the highest risk.

There is also a genetic component: If there was prostate cancer in a man's family, he himself has twice the average risk of getting the disease. There is apparently at least one defective gene responsible for this, and it can be passed down by one's mother as well as one's father, Walsh says. Some 2,500 families believed to have hereditary prostate cancer have been studied in recent years by the Brady Institute.

Any day now, Walsh and his colleagues will publicize their findings (in *Science*) on the chromosomal location of the gene. But only 9 percent of prostate cancer cases are inherited, a proportion similar to the share of inherited breast cancer. "Nevertheless, by understanding the mechanism of hereditary prostate cancer, we will eventually be able to understand how the disease is caused in general," Walsh adds.

Walsh is a strong advocate of men undergoing the PSA test, even though its results can be misinterpreted and even lead to unnecessary trouble. The blood test is prostate-specific, not cancer specific. A high PSA count can mean only benign prostatic hyperplasia (a non-cancerous swelling of the gland that does not lead to prostate cancer) or the presence of microscopic cancer cells that



Walsh: By understanding the mechanism of hereditary prostate cancer, eventually we'll be able to understand the cause of the disease.

develop so slowly that they won't be the cause of the patient's eventual death.

The test, Walsh concedes, is not 100 percent sensitive. A quarter of men diagnosed with prostate cancer nevertheless have normal PSA counts. "But look, for comparison, at mammography, which is used in mass screening for women. Of all those with a positive result, only seven to 17 percent will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Of those men with a positive PSA test, as many as 35 percent will be found to have prostate cancer," he asserts.

Walsh advises "men over the age of 50 who have no family history of the disease to undergo an annual digital rectal exam and a PSA blood test, which costs around \$30. If there is a close family member with the disease, he should start taking it at 40. There is no use in taking it after the age of 70 if the patient is not healthy with a life expectancy of at least 10 more years," he adds. "I wouldn't order a PSA test for any man over 70 unless he is accompanied to my office by both of his parents," Walsh adds with a grin.

But there is no consensus here about routine PSA tests. Israel Cancer Association director-general Miri Ziv notes that "there isn't a single country in the world that conducts mass screenings of all men over 50 with PSA tests. It can lead to many false-positive cases who will needlessly and even dangerously undergo surgery. Men should be tested on an individual

basis, when the doctor feels it is justified." Dr. Stein of Carmel Hospital agrees: "It is important for men over 50 to undergo annually a digital rectal exam and then a PSA if deemed necessary due to findings."

Once prostate cancer is diagnosed, the main treatments are radiotherapy over a period of about six weeks, or surgical removal. Radiation itself can cause impotence in about 40 percent of the cases. Radical prostatectomy was first performed at Johns Hopkins in 1906, but it caused such major side effects - impotence and loss of control over urination - that many patients regarded the cure as worse than the disease.

In the '70s, Walsh was interested in a way to reduce these side effects, caused by the severing of microscopic nerves leading to the bladder and penis. But it was impossible to determine the location of these nerves during autopsies, because the fixative chemicals dissolved fat and the relevant tissue was pushed into a fat package.

"I used the operating room as a laboratory," Walsh recalls. "While doing surgery, I carefully studied under a microscope the anatomy and location of these vital nerves. Slowly, I was able to develop the basis for a technique to reduce bleeding during a radical prostatectomy and to avoid severing the nerves." He perfected his technique in 1981 while working with a Leiden University urology professor who was interested in the same subject. Having developed the procedure (which is not yet foolproof), Walsh has performed 2,000 of these nerve-sparing operations with a high success rate: 70 percent of the patients remained potent and 95 percent were saved from incontinence.

Stein notes that only a handful of Israeli urological surgeons offer the nerve-sparing surgery, and that their success rates are still considerably below those of Walsh and his colleagues. But a number of them, including Stein himself, will soon go to Johns Hopkins and other hospitals to study the procedure intensively and bring it back to Israel. Walsh's demonstration at Carmel Hospital had the immediate effect of bringing to the urologists' attention the possibility of preserving their patients' potency and at least of offering them the option.

## 5 minutes a day doesn't keep the fat away

A large number of ab (abdominal muscle) exercisers are being advertised today. The ads claim that using them for "five minutes a day" is enough to make a big difference. Are any of them any good for flattening stomachs? N.F., Netanya.

Dr. Na'ama Constantini, a sports medicine expert at the Wingate Institute for Physical Education in Netanya, comments: "No exercise done five minutes a day will make a difference in your physical fitness. If a person is overweight with a lot of fat accumulated in the abdominal area, ab exercisers will not be of help."

These devices - those that have you lie on the floor and do abdominal crunches or those with springs that cause you to exert abdominal muscles while sitting - might be helpful if you use them for a decent time each day or at least three or four times a week. But this is so only if you combine such workouts with weight reduction and other physical exercise.

The skin over the abdomen of women who have had a number of pregnancies is likely to be flaccid, thus strengthening abdominal muscles will not help much in this

Rx FOR READERS  
POST HEALTH REPORTER

case; reduced abdominal fat and strengthened abdominal muscles won't make such women washboard flat, but could help somewhat.

There are various exercises good for stomach flattening that can be done without any devices at all. Lie on your back, bend your knees, raise your pelvis and hold it up for as long as you can. Start slowly and gradually work yourself up to more exertion.

I was diagnosed four years ago with multiple sclerosis, but have been without symptoms during the past two years. Why do the blood labs refuse to accept my blood? R., Jerusalem.

Dr. Amnon Ben-David, director of Magen David Adom's blood services, replies:

Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease; this means that the body's immune system attacks certain tissue that causes a breakdown in this tissue. In addition to MS, others are lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Burger's disease and myasthenia gravis. To be

on the safe side, we don't accept blood from people with any of these, because a person with autoimmune disease could cause immunity problems in the recipient. We are very grateful to all who want to donate blood, but we must be very careful. We don't take blood even from people who were cured of cancer a decade ago, or from those who take certain drugs for chronic illnesses. Many would-be donors are turned down and are surprised. Our staffers have a 200-page book that they consult to determine whether they may accept a would-be donor's blood. If the person objects, we refer him to a doctor in get an explanation.

I am an 85-year-old man, live alone and enjoy pretty good health. I had blood and urine tests recently, and they showed a very high level of amylase. My

doctor didn't say what this meant. Is it a problem? Do I have to go on a diet? I.D., Jerusalem.

Prof. Ran Tur-Kaspa, head of internal medicine D and liver institute at the Rabin Medical Center-Belinson Campus, answers:

The appearance of amylase, which is a digestive enzyme, in the blood and urine, could be a sign of acute or chronic pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas). I would recommend that you go to a gastroenterologist to check this out.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page. Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, fax it to 02-538-9527 or e-mail it to justie@post.co.il, giving your initials, age and place of residence.

## Taboo on mental disorders prevails

EVEN in this day and age, when every type of medical problem is discussed openly, many people who need psychiatric care avoid it because they fear "what people will think."

A study of patients suffering from mental disorders who were referred to a psychiatrist but declined to get help, was conducted by Ben-Gurion University's department of family medicine and published in the latest issue of the *Israel Journal of Psychiatry*.

Dr. Lubov Ben-Noun found the most common explanations for refusal to get help were "I'm afraid people would think I'm insane," "I might interfere with my social relationships and threaten my job" and "I'm sufficiently strong to be able to deal with the problem myself."

Of 57 veteran Israelis with moderate-to-serious mental problems, fully 47 refused to see a psychiatrist despite repeated advice from their family physician. Most refusals were aged 25 to 44, women and Jews of North African or Asian origin.

Among the disorders from which they suffered were generalized anxiety disorder, major depressive disorder, panic disorder with agoraphobia, schizophrenia and anorexia.

"Our impression was that the patients who refused psychiatric treatment were frankly afraid of the words 'psychiatry' or 'psychiatric treatment,'" Ben-Noun writes.

Another problem, the author suggests, is fear that psychiatric history could be used against them sometime in the future, when they would need "to provide a medical certificate to some authority [place of employment, army, life insurance, etc.]."

"In the normal course of events [they would have to] sign a form waiving confidentiality and [their] personal medical details will be accessible to all," Ben-Noun notes even without going to a psychiatrist, however, the mental problem would probably be recorded in the patient's file by his own family physician.

"Not enough is being done by psychiatrists, social workers, family physicians and general practitioners to counteract the misguided thinking, not only of the population at large, but also of the medical profession in the community."

She suggests professionals hold seminars to find ways to combat the refusal of psychiatric treatment and changing its "negative" image.

HEALTH SCAN  
POST HEALTH REPORTER

HATZALA SAVES IN ASHDOD  
Haredi men in black kaftans, sidecoats and ritual fringes providing first aid are a common sight in a number of cities. Many of them are Magen David Adom-affiliated volunteers through the religious organization Hatzala. The group has functioned in Jerusalem, Bnei Brak, Rehovot, Petah Tikva, Haifa and Migdal Ha'emek based on the model of haredi first-aid groups in the US. Now it is in Ashdod as well.

Some 300 men who have been specially trained as ambulance drivers/medics to give first-aid volunteers for Hatzala in full cooperation with MDA.

The Ashdod branch's 14 volunteers live in the town and respond immediately when their beepers alert them, including on Sabbath and holidays. The service is funded by the Ashdod municipality. Since the Ashdod branch opened about three months ago, volunteers have treated about 75 people, including heart-attack and road-accident victims and

people involved in work accidents and near drownings.

THIRD-WORLD MENUS DESIGNED  
Three Mexican women who have no formal training in nutrition have designed a cheap and nutritious diet to save their fellow countrymen from near-starvation. Cristina Orendain, Dolia Olea and Margarita Uribe of Guadalajara have proven that eight people can eat a balanced meal on the equivalent of 53 US cents. Many Mexicans earn less than the average minimum wage of \$2.80 per day.

According to the Associated Press, the three women prepared about 100 recipes using the cheapest ingredients available: soybeans, soya extracts, wheat, sorghum, millet, oats, barley, chickpeas, amaranth, beans, beet leaves, potatoes, chayote fruit, okra and priority pears.

The women are recent graduates of a private school run by Roman Catholic nuns. For the past three months, they have been living and working in one of Guadalajara's poorest neighborhoods, where they teach housewives how to cook nutritiously and lecture on homemaking and hygiene. Public health experts

have warned authorities Mexico faces a serious nutritional crisis that could increase illnesses like rickets, night blindness and anemia.

HIGH-TECH SUGAR CONTROL  
A new US-made device uses a computer to help patients with juvenile-onset (type I) diabetes control their blood sugar. Called One-Touch Profile, and imported by the Lapidot Pharmaceuticals company, it includes a hand-held device with an electronic diary that helps the patient balance sugar and insulin levels.

A Hebrew-language program calculates insulin needs according to physical activity, dosages taken and the amount of carbohydrates eaten. The portable device can be attached to a personal computer, which can store the data at home or be sent to the doctor's office by fax or e-mail.

Lapidot has installed the program in a number of diabetes clinics around the country to assist people who don't have a PC at home. One-Touch Profile costs NIS 522, and the computer program and cable linking it to a PC sells for NIS 367. They are available at all Superpharm branches and private pharmacies.

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## A new minister

TODAY'S appointment of Tzahi Hanegbi as full-time justice minister not only marks the maturing of a political firebrand, but is indicative of the changes the Likud has undergone since it took office in June. In an interview this weekend with *Ma'ariv*, Hanegbi praised the previous government for having had the courage to cross the political Rubicon and recognize the PLO. He candidly admitted that the Likud would never have been able to take such a step and thus, in his words, would have doomed Israel and the Palestinians to "eternal conflict."

And speaking of the planned redeployment from Hebron, Hanegbi noted that so long as the security of the Jewish population in the city could be ensured, he would enthusiastically vote in favor of the withdrawal. He stressed that he had no desire to control the lives of the city's 120,000 Arab residents. Such talk from a leading member of the Likud's right-wing faction would have been unheard of a year ago. It marks a healthy realization by senior cabinet ministers that, however problematic, the diplomatic developments since 1993 cannot be ignored.

This moderation on the part of Hanegbi has not gone unnoticed in some quarters. The bulletin boards of Jerusalem are full of "Wanted" posters for the new justice minister, pasted up by right-wing groups protesting Hanegbi's failure to join the campaign against the Hebron redeployment, a stance that is especially interesting given that his mother, former Tehiya MK Geula Cohen, now lives in Kiryat Arba. But Hanegbi's change of thinking is also worthy of note because of his own record of political activism on the Right.

Hanegbi sprang to nationwide attention almost 20 years ago, when he led the fight against Israel's withdrawal from Yamit, as mandated by the peace treaty with Egypt. While a student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Hanegbi's involvement in campus politics spilled over into violence, leading to a court appearance and a fine. Once a Knesset member, Hanegbi could always be relied upon to live up to his reputation with his acerbic comments, and, at the height of the street protests against then-premier Yitzhak Rabin, Hanegbi tampered with the public address system at a Jerusalem ceremony and drowned out the prime minister's speech.

When he was given the job of acting justice minister following the resignation of Ya'acov Ne'eman, many commentators slammed the appointment, saying that despite his legal training, his "colorful" past made him unsuitable for such a sensitive portfolio. But during this period, Hanegbi has shown that — as he put it — approaching middle age (the minister is still a few months short of his 40th birthday) has dampened his previous exuberance and lent him the gravitas needed for his new position.

His first and most important job as acting justice minister was to restore confidence to a badly shaken staff at the Justice Ministry. Ne'eman, who is religious, slammed the door when he left in August, unfairly accusing the ministry's senior personnel of anti-religious bias. Hanegbi has successfully restored calm to the staffers, even stressing that he had no intentions of firing Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair, who, for some on the Right, has become the symbol of the previous administration and a target for their ire.

But now that the caretaker period is over, Hanegbi will have to do more than show he can smooth over hurt feelings. The major task he faces is to set in motion the development of a clear set of legal guidelines to govern both the division of power between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government and the resolution of religion-state conflicts. The lack of a constitution has created a legal vacuum on both of these issues, which is being filled by an increasingly activist High Court of Justice. While the court, as shown in opinion polls, does enjoy the confidence of the majority of the public, its increasing involvement in public life has led to tensions with the religious community.

Hanegbi is the first to admit that he cannot fill former justice minister David Liba's shoes as a legal authority. This, however, should not necessarily hinder him in his new task. So long as Hanegbi succeeds in putting the best interests of the judicial system — particularly in his capacity as chairman of the committee for judicial appointments — above narrow political considerations, then there is no reason to view his appointment with the concern it might have raised a few years ago.



## Absent no longer

DURING a visit to a Presbyterian church in Seattle, Washington, I watched as a group of parishioners assembled one Sunday afternoon in a regularly-scheduled gathering to pray for peace in the Middle East.

First they were shown a Palestinian propaganda videotape which charged that Israeli authorities were trampling Christian holy sites as part of an effort to "Judaize" the holy city. Needless to say, the participants were horrified.

"May God protect the people of Palestine and their capital Jerusalem from the Israelis," one of them implored in her prayer.

Several weeks later, in the midst of the global flap over the Hasmonaean Tunnel, another group of Protestants on a pilgrimage from Norway stood near the Western Wall and prayed for God to give Israel the strength to withstand international pressure to close the tunnel.

"We have come to be with the Jews and bless them in their hard times," a nurse from Oslo told me.

Two religiously-inspired views of events in Israel. They reflect such polar opposites that one may wonder how they could be derived from anything remotely resembling the same faith, let alone the same branch of Christianity.

Yet despite the gulf between them, both reactions are manifestations of a common trend among Protestants worldwide: an increasingly assertive desire to demand a say in the future of Jerusalem.

For religious Protestants it is a rediscovery, of sorts, of the Christian claim to a city that figures in the theologies of the three major monotheistic faiths.

To be fair, the Christian attitude today is not territorial, as it is for Jews and Muslims. That is, there is no desire for political control as long as Christian shrines are allowed to function freely.

The denominations that do maintain churches in the Old City — mainly Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy — date back to the time of the Crusades and before, when they did indeed partake in the recurring struggles over the sacred city.

These churches still feel deeply attached to the city, as is manifest in the squabbling for control over every inch of the floor at the

JEROME SOCOLOVSKY

Church of the Holy Sepulcher by Orthodox Greeks, Syrians, Copts, Armenians and Roman Catholics.

Protestants, especially from the US and other points outside Europe, have no such roots. Their sects are relatively recent innovations, born out of schisms far removed in time, distance and spirit from Jerusalem. But the seeds of the rediscovery were

there from the beginning. Sunday prayers are held in a chapel with panoramic windows that open onto an inspirational view of the Temple Mount.

In general, to the extent that the attitude of a Protestant Christian is based on his or her beliefs, the key factor is how literally those same beliefs are rooted in the scriptures.

For instance, Fundamentalists — Evangelicals, Baptists and the like — find it most natural to sympathize with Israel; they take the prophecies they read in the Bible at face value and believe that supporting the reestablishment of Jewish sovereignty over all the land of the biblical kingdom of David will hasten the day of redemption.

But for church-going members of the more liberal Protestant denominations the matter is more complex. An allegorical approach to scripture allows a more flexible approach to the issue. For some, religious motives make them strong backers of Israel.

Perhaps the most prominent example is President Clinton, who in a speech to the Knesset two years ago recalled that as a child he was told by his pastor that the Jewish state should never be forsaken.

But many others, like the Presbyterians at the Seattle church, are sincerely confused by what they see and hear, and apt to respond to propaganda from almost any quarter.

What is clear is that one way or another, Protestant Christians are beginning to make up for an absence of two millennia and leaving their mark on the city where their savior was crucified.

crowds, including growing contingents from Africa and Latin America, to a "Feast of Tabernacles Celebration," a spectacle to behold in which thousands of Christians sing and pray in Hebrew.

Up on Mount Scopus, the Mormons, who paralleled their struggle for acceptance in the US a century ago to the ancient Israelite search for a Promised Land, have set up the Middle Eastern Studies branch of Brigham Young University.

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What is clear is that one way or another, Protestant Christians are beginning to make up for an absence of two millennia and leaving their mark on the city where their savior was crucified.

The writer, a journalist who has covered the Middle East for US media, is currently doing research in the politics of religion at the Hebrew University.

## Kept back

PHILIP WARBURG

LAST week the Palestinian Authority hosted a full-day seminar on environmental legislation at the Shawa Conference Center in Gaza. Palestinian officials from Gaza and the West Bank were expected to attend. As it turned out, none of the latter arrived.

It wasn't for lack of trying. En route to Gaza from my West Jerusalem home I drove by the Gilo checkpoint to pick up a Palestinian water quality expert needing a ride. My colleague stood waiting on the Bethlehem side, neat in coat and tie.

Seeing me he approached an IDF soldier and presented his identity card and valid travel permit. Hardly glancing at the papers the soldier told me: "He can't enter. There's a closure." I explained the purpose of our trip to Gaza. The soldier shrugged.

The checkpoint officer-in-charge gave the same categorical refusal. As we spoke a steady stream of Palestinian men made their way through the barrier after brief document inspections.

Asked why they were allowed to enter Israel while my colleague was not the commander said without a moment's pause: "Only doctors can enter." Almost all these "doctors" were dressed in heavy work clothes better suited to a construction site than a medical ward.

My questioning the officer's flip and obviously inaccurate explanation led to a clear threat: "Tougher measures" would be taken if I didn't relent. Expressing my regrets to my Palestinian colleague, I drove on to Gaza alone.

Other Palestinian seminar invitees did manage to cross into Israel via the Ramallah checkpoint. At Erez, however, their luck ran out. The IDF barred them from entering Gaza.

The seminar went forward, with some 80 PA officials engaged in a serious and focused discussion of options for developing new environmental laws and regulations. Notably absent, however, was any West Bank input.

Two years ago an Environmental Planning Directorate was established within the Palestinian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Today this department is working hard to build the technical and institutional tools for managing tough environmental problems.

Effective coordination between Gaza and the West Bank is essential. Yet consistently Israeli security practices stand in the way.

I'VE HEARD the story again and

Why stop Palestinian policymakers going about their legitimate business?

again. PA officials from Gaza and the West Bank arrange joint meetings and seminars, but their plans are stymied. In most cases travel permits are denied without explanation. In the relatively rare instances they are granted, officials find themselves blocked at IDF checkpoints.

Even during these past months of tension many thousands of Palestinian laborers have traveled almost daily to construction sites and other jobs in Israel.

There must be a way to provide PA officials from Gaza and the West Bank with similar mobility. The challenges facing the PA are enormous, calling for laws, policies and institutions governing virtually every sphere of social, economic and political life.

The PA is not merely invited to embrace these challenges; it is specifically required to do so by the Oslo accords.

If the prime minister is serious about advancing the peace process he must find better ways to enable Palestinian policymakers to go about their business. Preventing officials from traveling between Gaza and the West Bank can only fuel the growing Palestinian fear that the gains so painstakingly negotiated under Oslo are at risk.

As a West Jerusalem resident with two daughters in local preschools I am painfully attuned to the risks of terrorism; but this seeming arbitrariness upsets me deeply.

Official vigilance based on sound intelligence is essential. But if the peace process is to survive Palestinian efforts to build viable means of self-governance must be encouraged, not thwarted.

The writer directs the Middle East Program of the Washington-based Environmental Law Institute.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "THE SHOW MUST GO ON"

Sir, — I have been going to concerts, the theater and the opera for at least 55 years and have enjoyed a lifetime of good music and entertainment. True, there were times when things did not go quite right or when the unexpected occurred. There was, for example, the performance at the New York Metropolitan Opera where the audience waited for about 90 minutes till a replacement for an ailing tenor could be readied. I recall an all-Copland concert by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra which ended up being conducted by the guest of honor, Aaron Copland himself, when the conductor became ill. There was the time in Zurich when a strike prevented the scenery from being delivered and the performance was staged on a bare stage. There was once the memorable incident at the New York City Opera when the lead soprano broke her leg three days prior to the performance. The replacement soprano lost her voice just the morning of her performance. But the opera was staged, with the replacement soprano acting out the part on the stage while the other sang the part in the orchestra pit. The key always was: "the show must go on!"

As a result, nothing, in my long experience, prepared me for what I encountered on Friday, October 25, at the Frederic R. Mann Auditorium. My wife and I arrived there expecting to hear the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and the Prague Philharmonic Choir perform Handel's immortal *Messiah* Oratorio. That is what we paid for and that is what we, and everyone in the audience, were entitled to hear. Instead, to our great shock, we learned that, because of the conductor's need to catch a plane, the last one third of the oratorio would simply not be performed!

Now, we can appreciate that Maestro Mehta can encounter personal problems that may make his departure imperative. We can also accept the fact that a threatened strike may upset some plans. However, we cannot believe that, even on short notice, a musician could not be found to conduct the last, and most glorious, portion of a well-known work like Handel's *Messiah*.

This was a blatant violation of a contract between the orchestra's management and its audience and proper restitution is called for.

CHARLES AND JEAN TICHOU  
Rishon LeZion.

### DISSATISFIED PATIENT

Sir, — Reading Sam Orbaum's article, "The 'Kacha zeh' syndrome," (November 1) brought back several horrid memories of my own stay at Hadassah Ein Kerem last spring. I, too, can remember the endless hours of waiting and being shuffled from place to place.

Upon filling out all required forms with the nurse, I mentioned my inability to digest milk products, under the assumption that it would be taken into consideration when preparing my meals. No such luck, of course, as I was given the same foods as everyone else and was forced to leave most of my breakfast on the tray.

I will never forget the worst part of my stay at Hadassah Ein Kerem. A doctor was preparing me for what was a very emotional and painful procedure. Lying on the table experiencing severe physical and mental anguish, I was harshly told by the doctor to keep quiet because I was disturbing him. There were no words of sympathy or comfort from him or from the nurses present, which was par for the course for the duration of my stay, with few exceptions.

As a third-generation life-member of Hadassah, I am disappointed and disillusioned. Even with the many generous donations garnered to create such outstanding medical facilities; and to maintain a staff whose medical expertise has drawn people seeking medical attention from the farthest corners of the Middle East, it seems that they have overlooked a factor which must be a part of every good doctor's or nurse's make-up — compassion, for during my stay, it was nowhere to be found.

LIZA FARACHDEL  
Re'ut.

### BRIGHTON BEACH

Sir, — Apropos of your feature article of October 30, "Russians settle nicely into US democratic life," your readers may be interested to know that Brighton Beach is a community in Brooklyn, which remains to this day a borough of New York City.

BERNARD FRIEDLAND  
Haifa.

### CLEAR THINKING

Sir, — Thank you for Moshe Kohn's brilliant article of October 25, "Rabin was us." His was a lone voice in the cacophony of idealization and praises foisted upon those of us whose memories are still clear enough to remember the truth.

How refreshing to see the truth in print. Since his assassination, an act rued by friend and foe alike, he has been depicted as a larger-than-life hero and statesman. However, an unfortunate death does not necessarily clean one's slate. I feel that the "peace process" is a grave mistake, more like Moshe Kohn says, "a march down the road of unilateral surrender," and Rabin was far from my ideal of a statesman.

When Rabin disenfranchised whole groups of his own people, calling them names and exhorting them to leave if they didn't like the way he was wanted to run things, callously heaping abuse on them, and was often inciteful and slanderous towards large number of loyal citizens of Israel, I felt puzzled, angered and frustrated. His lack of caring and understanding about Jewish values, such as Bible and Land, made me feel threatened by my own prime minister.

Hopefully we will be saved from this dangerous morass begun by Rabin. Certainly, articles as clear and courageous as the one I cite by Moshe Kohn can help us see things in a true light. Bravo! Keep it up! We need all the clear thinking we can get.

MARILYN CARMEN  
Jerusalem.

### EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

Sir, — With US officials always expressing condolences for every Israeli victim of the violence, it was refreshing to see the US Consul General in Jerusalem Edward Abington visit the home of 10-year-old Abu Shusha in Husan.

Mr. Abington's visit should not be seen only as an expression of sympathy to the double tragedy of the family who lost a son and the only possible savior of his sister who is dying from leukemia. The visit is a clear condemnation of the illegal Israeli policy of settlements.

One hopes that the Jewish settler community reads the international writing on the wall and decides to either live peacefully under Palestinian rule or leave. The days when settlers can turn the West Bank into the Wild West are hopefully coming to a close.

DAOUD KUTTAB  
Jerusalem.

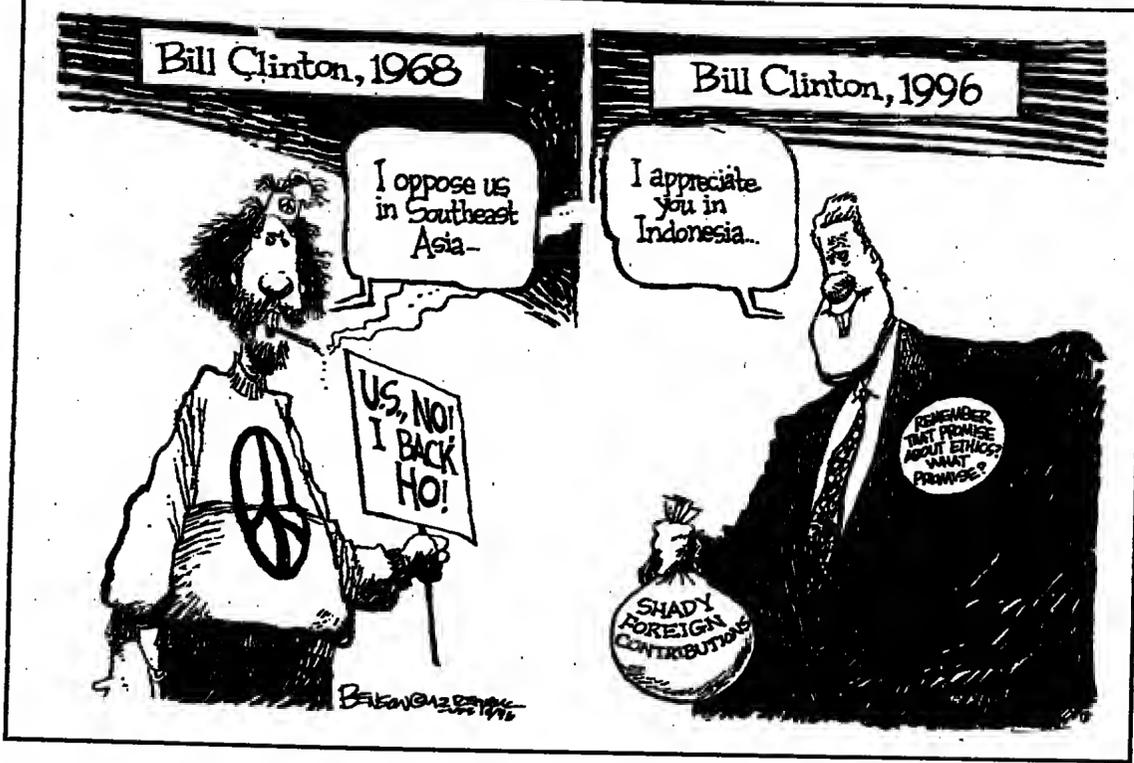
## PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



Pieces of what appear to be broken glass emerge from the eye of Hasna Meselmani, a 12-year-old Lebanese girl, in a phenomenon that doctors have been unable to explain. Hasna says she feels no pain. At least two pieces of 'glass' have come out of her left eye every day since March. (Reuters)

# AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, November 10, 1996



## Votes for sale

### Distinguishing economic incentives from bribes

BY MICHAEL SANDEL

Reformers have long worried about the role of money in American politics. So did George Washington Plunkitt, the boss of Tammany Hall. The problem with money in politics, he said, is that there's never enough to go around.

This time, there has been plenty to go around. The United States presidential campaign alone has cost \$800 million. Is that too much? By one measure, it's a bargain. In the weeks just before Election Day, Americans spent \$2.5 billion to celebrate Halloween. That we spend three times as much on candy, costumes and pumpkins as on our most solemn civic ritual is good evidence against the proposition that the people know best how to spend their money.

The real problem, of course, is not the amount spent but the influence it buys. It's not exactly patriotic sentiment that motivates Philip Morris, AT&T, the Association of Trial Lawyers, and the Teamsters to contribute millions of dollars to the candidates and parties. Not surprisingly, neither major party has made campaign finance reform a serious issue.

To be sure, presidential candidate Bob Dole has tried to capitalize on revelations that the president Clinton accepted money from Indonesian banking and real estate interests. And the Clinton campaign has been calling attention to a Cuban sugar magnate who has given generously to the GOP and who benefited from Dole's defense of sugar subsidies. But lost in the volley of charges and counter-charges was the larger question of principle: If foreign money corrupts democratic politics in the U.S., what about domestic money? What difference does it make whether American political deliberations are distorted by Indonesian banks, Cuban sugar empires or American tobacco companies? Why sell elections to any moneyed interest, foreign or domestic?

Across the political spectrum, reformers have proposed measures to reduce the power of money—spending limits, free television time, the closing of loopholes that allow massive contributions to be funneled through the parties, the elimination of political action committees. But even the debate over these proposals, itself so dangerous for Clinton and Dole, leaves untouched the deeper corruption that afflicts the U.S. election campaigns: the politics of self-interest. After all, if it is wrong for moneyed interests to bribe politicians with campaign contributions, isn't it also wrong for politicians to bribe voters with campaign

promises directed squarely at their pocketbooks?

Some bribes are more explicit than others. In Plunkitt's day, ward heelers distributed money, meals and favors to bring their people to the polls. In our day, it is more respectable to buy votes wholesale than retail. When casino promoters sought passage last year of a ballot measure to allow casino gambling in the state of Washington, the measure provided that 10 percent of the profits be paid to those who voted in the election. Opponents of the measure complained that the proposal constituted a bribe, but the other side argued that a portion of casino profits often goes to state governments. The Washington measure simply cut out the middleman and offered the money directly to the people.

#### But what, really, is the moral difference between a politician who buys votes and one who panders to economic self-interest?

In the early 1980s, the U.S. Supreme Court considered the case of a candidate for county commissioner in Kentucky who promised, if elected, to lower the commissioner's salary. His opponent charged that the pledge violated a state law barring candidates from offering constituents a financial inducement for their votes. The court rejected the challenge, ruling that the promised salary reduction did not constitute a bribe. But its opinion displayed the moral confusion at the heart of the politics of self-interest. A state "may surely prohibit a candidate from buying votes," Justice William Brennan wrote. "No body politic worthy of being called a democracy entrusts the selection of leaders to a process of auction or barter." Brennan asserted, but did not defend, a sharp distinction between buying votes and appealing to voters' self-interest. The American "tradition of political pluralism" assumes "that voters will pursue their individual good through the political process," he wrote. Personal benefit "has always been, and remains, a reputable basis upon which to cast one's ballot."

But what, really, is the moral difference between a politician who buys votes and one who panders to economic self-interest? Both offer a financial reward in exchange for a vote. If it is disreputable to sell my vote to a party boss for \$500, why is it reputable to cast my vote for the

sake of a \$500 tax cut? Consider three possible, but ultimately unconvincing, attempts to distinguish the \$500 bribe from the promise of a \$500 tax cut (or other benefit):

(1) The tax cut (or benefit) comes from public funds, whereas the bribe comes from private funds or party coffers. But this makes the tax cut worse. At least the casinos in Washington state were offering their inducements from private profits, not state funds. If the voters must be paid off, better it be done with private money than with taxpayer dollars.

(2) The campaign promise may not be kept, and so will exert a lesser influence on voters than an outright bribe. But this suggests, perversely, that the moral superiority of the campaign promise rests on the fact that the politician who makes it cannot be relied upon to keep his word. In any case, if voters are skeptical that the promise will be kept, they can simply assign it a value that reflects their degree of uncertainty. A promised \$500 tax cut with, say, a 50 percent chance of being enacted would be worth \$250. It wouldn't be any more justifiable.

(3) The campaign promise is public and available to all, but the bribe is secret and offered only to certain people. But many campaign promises (to cut taxes or to dispense benefits) are also targeted at particular groups, or at least have highly differential effects. In any case, if bribes are wrong because they are offered to some and not others, why not universalize them? If votes could be bought and sold openly, the secrecy would fall away and everyone would be free to sell at the going rate. The \$800 million now squandered on bumper stickers, lawn signs and attack ads could go directly to the people.

The reason none of these distinctions succeeds is that they share the assumption, so common these days, that the purpose of democracy is to aggregate people's interests and preferences as accurately as possible and translate them into policy. According to this theory, citizens are consumers, and politics is economics by other means. If this theory of democracy is right, there is no good reason to prohibit the buying and selling of votes. If, on the other hand, Americans want to retain the idea that citizenship is something money can't buy, there is good reason to reconsider the version of democracy we practice in the U.S. these days.

Michael Sandel is a contributing editor to *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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## All for one

BY SAMUEL ISSACHAROFF AND RICHARD H. PILDES

The decade-old United States federal policy of clustering blacks and whites into racially designed districts has this fall come under unprecedented attack. Forced by new court decisions to run in majority-white districts, several black candidates across the U.S. South face the prospect of losing their seats. But as this bitter public spectacle plays itself out, the South is also experimenting with another, less public solution to the problem of deep-seated racial and political division. And this one actually seems to be working.

Chilton County, Ala., the self-proclaimed "Peach Capital of the World," is poor even by Alabama standards. Its black residents, 11 percent of the population dispersed in isolated pockets, are poorest of all. In 1988, a U.S. federal court found that the county's blacks had been excluded from local office. The standard solution—minority districts—was unworkable because the county's pockets of African Americans are so geographically dispersed. After much agonizing, white political leaders reluctantly tried something different: cumulative voting. Chilton County's two most important political bodies, the County Commission and the Board of Education, were each expanded to seven members. Every voter was allowed seven votes. He could cast one for each of seven candidates, plump all seven down on one, or choose any option in between.

At first, the shift perplexed many people, including the candidates. Only Bobby Agee, a thoughtful black aspirant for the County Commission, immediately grasped the concept and openly asked voters for all seven of their votes. Most of his opponents seemed to believe that, as the editor of the local paper put it, asking for more than one vote per person was "not the Southern gentleman thing to do."

The results were dramatic: a long-serving white member of the Board of Education lost. Agee won more votes than any other candidate, even though only 1.5 percent of whites cast even a single vote for him. For the first time since Reconstruction, blacks won seats on the County Commission and the Board of Education. There were also unexpected side effects. Other "minorities" started winning. Republicans, scarce in Chilton County local politics, got elected, and, for the first time, a woman won a seat on the Board of Education.

(This parallels a larger pattern: countries with proportional or semi-proportional representation systems average 15 percent women in their parliaments, while democracies with single-member election districts, such as the United States, average less than 6 percent.)

Bobby Agee embodies the hopes that cumulative voting schemes raise. In 1988, he owed his election to black voters. In fact, he was the only candidate to campaign in black areas. In a winner-take-all system, like those used to elect most local governments, he would have been wiped out. When he first took office, he acknowledged, his fellow commissioners considered him "the black representative." Yet, once in office, Agee branched out. A white colleague admitted that Agee proved to be the commission's most educated and talented member.

The 1992 election, the second under cumulative voting, looked quite different. Many white candidates changed their campaign strategies. Realizing that whites would split their votes among white candidates, they turned to blacks as a potential swing constituency. Blacks would vote for Agee, they reasoned, but perhaps they might cast a vote or two for them as well.

White candidates weren't the only ones to shift their strategy. Agee took on a new role as well. He was re-elected, and his fellow commissioners elected him chair. And his election proved an important axiom about the new system. Some white voters had clearly become comfortable with his presence on the commission. Far from causing a white backlash, proportional representation appears to have eased racial division. Agee won twice as many white votes in 1992 as in 1988, and he now gets more phone calls and requests from white constituents than from black ones. Agee's explanation of what has happened under the new voting system sounds almost quaint: people in Chilton County, he reports, are starting to "get away from race, creed and color" and are "looking at the ability of the person."

Proportional representation schemes will be getting the closer look they deserve elsewhere in the U.S., as well. Last year local officials, desperate to avoid costly and divisive redistricting battles, convinced the Texas legislature to allow them to replace majority-rule school board elections with limited and cumulative voting schemes. In North Carolina, after the U.S. Supreme Court first invalidated the state's black-majority congressional districts, Republicans proposed dividing the state into three parts and electing congressional representatives by cumulative voting from within each area.

Such systems are no panacea. But, as it becomes ever clearer that racial redistricting raises serious constitutional questions, many years for an alternative. When cumulative voting was first discussed several years ago, it seemed too radical to contemplate. But in Chilton County, Alabama, this novel strategy for transcending racial division doesn't look so radical after all.

Samuel Issacharoff is Professor of Law at the University of Texas and Richard H. Pildes is Professor of Law at the University of Michigan. This article first appeared in *The New Republic*.

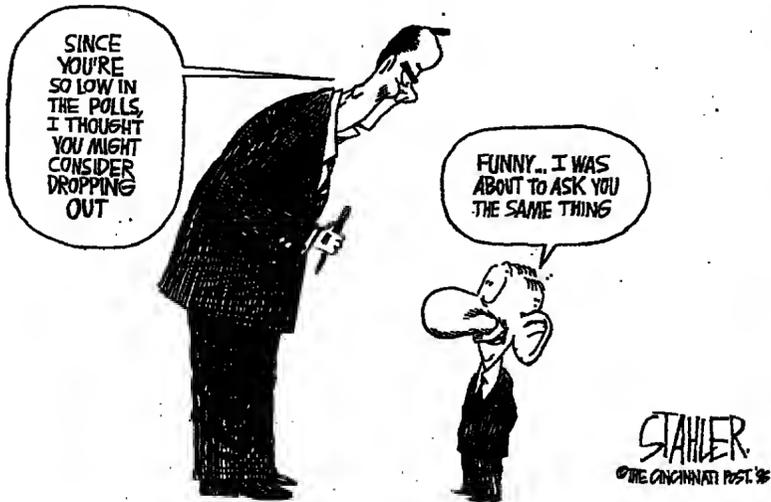
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# EDITORIAL CARTOONS

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FEIFFER



# The real villain in the Jewell fiasco

By ALAN DERSHOWITZ

Until the bombing at Centennial Olympic Park is finally solved, it will be impossible to pass final judgment on the law enforcement and media actions which have destroyed the life of American Richard Jewell. Some are blaming United States law enforcement sources for leaking the information that Jewell was a suspect. Others are blaming the media for publicizing the leaks without independently corroborating the underlying information. The real villain, however, has escaped criticism.

The U.S. federal judge-magistrate, Gerrilyn G. Brill, who issued the initial search warrant against Jewell, on the basis of a highly questionable FBI affidavit, has some hard constitutional questions to answer. The Fourth Amendment in the U.S. Constitution requires that no warrant be issued except on "probable cause." Yet the affidavit on which the judge issued the warrant does not seem to come close to meeting that exacting standard, according to several lawyers familiar with the case.

The FBI affidavit was kept secret until now, because the U.S. Attorney submitted a motion to prevent its disclosure. The motion filed on Sept. 6, 1996, claimed that "Jewell remains a suspect," although "it is quite possible that Jewell had no involvement in the bombing" and although "there are numerous suspects and leads entirely unrelated to Jewell, and there is evidence suggesting that Jewell did not commit the crime."

Nevertheless, the government asked the court to continue to keep the search warrant affidavit secret. Reading between the lines, the real reason why the government wanted to keep the affidavit under wraps seems to be the potential embarrassment its disclosure might cause. Now that the affidavit, in redacted form, has finally been unsealed, it is easy to see why government officials wanted to keep it from the public. It is chock full of gossip, innuendoes, suggestive half truths and hearsay, but short on hard facts connecting Jewell to the crime. As one of Jewell's lawyers put it: "Every American ought to be scared to death about how little it takes for the government to search you and

to seize your property. I think it's unbelievable that they can conjure up probable cause in this manner." And as Professor Mark Kadish of the Georgia State University Law School, and a former U.S. judge, put it: "There's very little here that connects [Jewell] to the bombing other than he was there."

**As one of Jewell's lawyers put it: 'Every American ought to be scared to death about how little it takes for the government to search you and to seize your property.'**

According to the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, this is what U.S. Judge Brill had before her when she found that there was "probable cause" for believing that Jewell was the killer.

- 1) Jewell was the person who reported the suspicious package.
- 2) At approximately the same time, an anonymous 911 call was received warning that a bomb would go off in 30 minutes.
- 3) An FBI agent noticed that "Jewell had a look of urgency about him."
- 4) When Jewell worked as a campus security guard he sometimes "exceeded his responsibilities" and conducted traffic stops off campus.
- 5) Some at work said that Jewell used to talk about "cop stuff." He didn't have a "girlfriend, just the job."
- 6) Someone said Jewell knew something about bombs, including pipe bombs.
- 7) Jewell wanted to be assigned to the tower, near which the explosion occurred, and he worked there "seven days a week for 12 hours a day."
- 8) An unnamed source said that Jewell once asked if the tower was made of aluminum and whether it would "stand up" to an explosion.
- 9) Jewell's whereabouts during the time the explosion was planted cannot be independently established.
- 10) On the evening before the explosion "an unknown white man" was seen placing a knapsack in the area where the explosion

occurred. 11) Jewell said that he assisted victims after the explosion, but a videotape shows him running away from the victims.

Even if all these "facts" are true — and Jewell's lawyers say they can prove that the FBI took considerable liberties in recounting what sources told them — they do not constitute the probable cause required for a search warrant to be issued in the U.S., pursuant to which federal agents can break into a person's home and conduct an intrusive search of his most private papers and effects. The U.S. Supreme Court has defined "[t]he task of the issuing magistrate [as] simply to make a practical, common-sense decision whether, given all the circumstances set forth in the affidavit before him, including the 'veracity' and 'basis of knowledge' of persons supplying hearsay information, there is a fair probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place." The U.S. magistrate in the Jewell case fell far short of performing her important constitutional task.

The hearsay gossip on which she issued the search warrant does not come close to demonstrating a "fair probability" that Jewell was the bomber. The real tragedy is that search warrants are issued every day in the U.S. on the basis of similar innuendo and speculation. Those who drafted the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution expected more of our American judges.

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is *Reasonable Doubts* (Simon & Schuster).

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**AMERICAN  
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# Parties labor for congressional control

BY JOHN JUDIS

"We'll have a Democratic Congress controlled by labor bosses," United States Rep. Bill Martini warned followers at a rally in West Orange, N.J. Martini's complaint is standard among Republicans, but it only tells half the story. The AFL-CIO's campaign this year was largely reactive — prompted by a new, and highly effective, coalition of conservative interests. It brought together activists, think tanks, business organizations, lobbyists and politicians to kill U.S. President Clinton administration's legislative initiatives in 1994; it contributed to the Republican congressional victory that November, and drove the GOP's agenda in 1995. Republicans fret about labor's power, but in its wildest dreams the AFL-CIO couldn't wield as much influence under a Democratic majority as would the coalition in a GOP-run Congress.

The coalition's story begins at the end of Clinton's first year in office. For most of that year, Republicans were in disarray. Some wanted to block every administration initiative; some sought compromise. Even a longtime Republican ally like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was working with the administration to develop its health care bill. But in January 1994, a group of conservatives, emboldened by revelations about Whitewater and other administration scandals, took the offensive against the administration.

Grover Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform, brought together representatives of conservative organizations, including the National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Christian Coalition, to meet every Wednesday at his Dupont Circle office. Working closely with Newt Gingrich, John Boehner and the House Republican leadership, they plotted the defeat of Clinton's health care bill. The business lobby Citizens for a Sound Economy organized a parallel group of business organizations that met regularly on Capitol Hill with Georgia Sen. Paul Coverdell. Both groups enjoyed the cooperation not only of the Republican National Committee, but also of the conservative media. Rush Limbaugh's Washington representative regularly attended the Wednesday Group. Norquist himself was The American Spectator's political columnist and enjoyed close ties to The Wall Street

Journal editorial page.

The groups began by pressuring the Chamber of Commerce to repudiate the Clinton plan. That spring, Chamber Vice President William Archey, who had nurtured the organization's ties to the administration, was forced to resign. He was replaced by GOP loyalist Bruce Josten, who brought the chamber into the new anti-Clinton coalition. After helping defeat the health care plan, Coalition members and their allies in Congress helped stall the administration's crime bill and block a measure to require lobbying disclosure. In November, they contributed campaign workers, brochures, ads and money to the Republican effort to take the House. The National Federation of Independent Business established a PAC that gave \$700,000 exclusively to Republican candidates.

After the Republicans took Congress, Norquist, Boehner, Coverdell, Josten and Paul Beckner of Citizens for a Sound Economy organized the Thursday Group to plot Republican legislative strategy. Composed of lobbyists from businesses and trade associations and representatives from the Christian Coalition, NRA and other conservative groups, it helped develop and then win support for the major Republican initiatives of 1995: the balanced budget proposal (including its reduction in projected Medicare spending), the tax-cut plan and the bills slashing environmental regulation. (The business lobbyists' anti-regulation "Project Relief" was a subcommittee of the Thursday Group.) In the heady first days of the Gingrich Congress, the Thursday Group functioned as the Revolution's boosters and its board of directors.

Soon after the '94 election, members of the Thursday Group began contributing to Republican candidates and to the Republican National Committee, which funneled some of the money back to coalition organizations, including \$2 million to Norquist's Americans for Tax Reform. This spring, when the AFL-CIO's Project '96, aimed at restoring a Democratic Congress, began to enjoy surprising success, members of the Thursday Group plotted a counterattack. Josten, Norquist and Dirk Van Dongen of the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors organized "the Coalition," composed of twenty-eight business organizations drawn from the Thursday Group. To date, it has raised over \$5 million to run ads on behalf of Republicans being attacked by the AFL-CIO. "The purpose is to stop John

Sweeney (president of the AFL-CIO)," says Josten. The ads accuse the AFL-CIO of spreading "lies" and "untruths," but contain questionable claims of their own — for instance, that "today Americans are paying the highest taxes in history." (Tax revenues increase with-GNP, but federal tax rates now are considerably lower than they were two decades ago.) And while the AFL-CIO identifies itself as the author of its ads, the business groups misleadingly credit theirs to "Americans Working for Real Change."

The AFL-CIO functions primarily as one pressure group among others inside the Democratic Party, but the members of the Wednesday Group, Thursday Group and the Coalition represent a novel fusion of politics, parties, pressure groups and the media. Behind this new alliance rests a vision much bolder than the labor movement's: Norquist wants to transform bipartisan K Street into a handmaiden of the Republican agenda. Lobbyists, corporate reps and business organizations, which previously could cut deals irrespective of party ideology, would accept the "radical free market agenda" in exchange for influence over the timing and details of legislation. "If you are a lobbyist or a consultant for Exxon, you will have to be a Republican," he says. One Thursday Group operative, speaking on background, put this objective even more brazenly. "After the next election," he said, "we'll own K Street."

That depends, however, on whether the Republicans retain control of Congress, and by how much. When I asked Frank Coleman of the Chamber of Commerce whether he is worried that the chamber's identification with the Gingrich Republicans will backfire, he replied, "We don't anticipate anybody other than Speaker Gingrich in January." Norquist is not so ready to declare victory. He characterizes this election as "the Battle of the Bulge." "You guys break through and you'll slow us down for five years," he says, identifying me with the Democrats and the AFL-CIO. "You fail to break through, you are history. Do you really think the AFL-CIO is going to be allowed to fund campaigns as it does if the Republicans control the Congress?" It's quite a prospect, enough to keep some American's voting Democratic well into the next century.

John Judis is a senior editor of The New Republic, in which this article first appeared.

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## Clinton loses cool and maybe votes in funding flap

BY ROBERT NOVAK

WASHINGTON—Bill Clinton's fabulous temper, held in check even behind closed doors during his reelection campaign, exploded in the privacy of Air Force One late last week. The cause: campaign finance.

United States President Clinton was furious that revelations of questionable contributions from foreign sources were disrupting his careful plans for coasting to a second term. If not enough to defeat him, the new developments may shave Clinton's vote-perhaps holding him below a 50 percent popular vote—and deprive him of a Democratic Congress for the next two years.

"The president was raging in a way nobody has seen in a long, long time," an insider told me. "He came aboard the plane and started shouting, 'Who did this? Who in the world thought we needed this? Who's the idiot?'"

Nobody volunteered as the "idiot" who would walk the plank. In fact, Clinton himself fully participated in the quest for overseas money. HE was caught on videotape praising arm-twisting of Asians to the tune of \$3 million to \$4 million by John Huang, the Democratic National Committee's Asian-American fund-raiser ("my good friend," the president called him).

But Clinton did not like the flood of exposes about Huang using his connections developed as a high-ranking U.S. Commerce Department official to solicit, successfully, big money from Indonesia and Taiwan.

Whenever political tides start to turn against Clinton, he tends to blame somebody else. So he was scapegoating unnamed party operatives for the first setback his campaign has sustained all year.

### Democratic hopes of regaining Congress have flagged since campaign finance has become an issue.

There is no question that the eleventh-hour introduction of campaign finance has had an effect on the campaign, but probably not enough to avert a Clinton victory. The most recently released Gallup poll (for CNN and USA Today) shows 50 percent for Clinton—his lowest total in weeks—with Bob Dole stuck at 37 percent and Ross Perot still in single digits at 7 percent.

The trends suggest Clinton falling short of his goal of becoming the first U.S. Democratic presidential candidate since Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to finish well over 50 percent. More important, Democratic hopes of regaining Congress have flagged since campaign finance has become an issue.

The Clinton campaign at first used its patented tactic of responding to any attacks by charging Republican mean-spiritedness and then claiming the GOP has done the same thing. But by last Wednesday, Clinton decided something more was needed: a campaign reform speech to be delivered Friday in California.

It wasn't one of Clinton's better efforts. Very little of it related to campaign reform. There was no "action" item—such as promising to return tainted foreign money. His call to bar contributions from non-citizens echoed what Dole had said a day earlier.

But Dole also lacks credibility on the issue. Indeed, the issue did not seem to affect public opinion until Reform Party nominee Perot started slashing at Clinton with far more coherence and effectiveness than Dole. Actually, neither Republicans nor Democrats care much about campaign reform. But can a Democratic president and a Republican Congress ignore this issue in 1997 as they have in the U.S. for so many years?

Robert Novak is a syndicated columnist of the Chicago Sun-Times.

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# Settlers under attack — in Bangladesh

**J**AHANGIR Hossain moved to the Chitragong Hill Tracts from Bangladesh's coastal district of Noakhali in the early 1980s, under a government drive to resettle people into less populated areas.

It cost him dearly. Within three years, he had lost one brother and two other relatives in battles with local tribespeople who viewed the newcomers as the enemy.

The victims were among about 5,000 settlers killed in ethnic clashes in the region since 1980, according to official figures. About 3,000 tribals have died, figures show.

Settlers say the lands the government allotted them are quite far from one another, and they live isolated in open villages surrounded by tribal residents. "We always live in fear and pass nights sleepless. We are often attacked by the tribals, and even our women and children are not spared," said Salma Begum, a housewife.

In September, the tribal Shanti Bahini (peace force), a guerrilla group made up mostly of Chakma tribesmen, abducted 35 Bengali-speaking Moslems in the Ranganati district of the Hill Tracts. They shot or stabbed 28 of them to death. Most were beheaded, military sources said.

The isolation and continued violence has led many to sleep with knives or iron rods under their pillows, settlers said. Others have firearms, but do not admit so publicly.

The latest killings added fuel to an ongoing ethnic rivalry, and forced authorities to deploy extra troops and police to prevent a Moslem backlash. "We had to take lot of precautions to prevent a bloodbath," said Ranganati military commander A.T.M. Zahurul Alam.

"Unthinkable consequences have been averted," said local journalist Magrud Ahmed. "If it [the backlash] had been started, it would have swept the whole Hill Tracts region."

The tribals, who make up nearly 60 percent of the region's roughly one million residents, said they would never welcome outsiders into "our tribal homeland." "The settlers have violated tribal girls, forced their parents from their land, and destroyed the whole atmosphere in the tribal villages," one tribal spokesman said.

The Moslems dismissed the charges.

"The government sent us here because such a vast land cannot be left to only 0.6 percent of the country's population, while density is so high elsewhere that it's sometimes difficult to breathe," said Shafiqul Islam.

Islam teaches in a *maktab* (school) set up by Moslems, which also enrolls tribal children. "We don't believe in discrimination. What we want is peaceful living conditions," he said.

Settlers said that the mostly Buddhist tribespeople, especially the Shanti Bahini, had been trying to ostracize the Moslems in their own country. More than 87 percent of Bangladesh's nearly 120 million people are Moslems.

"The Chakmas [the biggest of 13 tribes in the Hill Tracts] are nomadic people who had moved into our country... being ousted from Burma and other places. Now they are seeking autonomy for an exclusive land within the boundaries of a free country," said Moslem leader Billal Hossain. "Such demands are outrageous and simply unacceptable within the concept of a sovereign country."

Moslems and tribals admit there has been sexual violation of women from both communities. "These have been isolated cases of crimes committed by both sides. It makes no difference if the predator is a Moslem or a Buddhist," tribesman Minindra Hazra said.

Rabindra Lal Chakma, chairman of the Ranganati Local Council, said the government was trying hard to convince both communities to live in harmony. "It's an impractical proposition to say all settlers must be driven away. At the same time, it's too rude and unacceptable that the tribespeople will be treated like aliens in their own home," he told Reuters last week. "What we are trying for is peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation. The country belongs to all."

Sudharam Manik Karbari, a tribal spokesman, said: "Much of the ethnic tension in the Hill Tracts is to be blamed on disunity among the settlers. They belong to various political parties, serve their masters and their own selfish interests. They fight among themselves and shift the blame onto us." (Reuters)

ON CAMERA  
DAVID BRAUNER

**K**ALMAN Givon has two loves in his life: His wife and photography. Not even on their honeymoon to Ashdod, in 1958, did Givon leave his camera behind.

The vigorous 72-year-old Givon is a classic amateur photographer. A longtime resident of the Haifa Bay area, he has been practicing his hobby for over 50 years, and in that time has amassed a store of some 10,000 black-and-white negatives.

His first contact with photography came as a boy of nine or 10. Givon's family was staying with friends in a small holiday village in Germany. One of the sons had a darkroom in the attic. "He could only begin work around nine," Givon recalls, "after my bedtime. He smuggled me upstairs. I was fascinated."

Givon's first camera was a Voigtlander 6x9 Bellows — a present for his bar mitzva. This camera was lost when he escaped to Palestine from Germany in 1941.

After being released from the British army in 1946, Givon began working for Solel Boneh. He spent his entire working life in the construction industry.

"In those early days," says Givon with an impish smile, "there was only one girl to 11 boys, so I took up photography. I'd go down to Acre, where it was very picturesque."

In 1950 he bought his own lab equipment and turned his tiny kitchen into a darkroom after midnight. His first enlarger was an Exakta with two lenses. His camera of choice then was a Rolleiflex "where a negative was a negative."

Givon's construction work involved him in some of the nation's highest-profile engineering projects including the building of the National Water Carrier, the Eilat to Sharm el-Sheikh road and the Western Wall plaza, all of which he documented in pictures.

He also worked in Ghana and Cyprus. While in Africa, from 1959-61, he bought himself a set of scales to weigh out the raw chemicals for his homemade developers. To this day he still uses the scales to make up his own recipes from scratch. His secret "Ami" formula was passed on to Givon by Solel Boneh's official photographer whose first name



was Ami. "He was a very good photographer, the only teacher I ever had. I learned a lot from him."

On the technical side, Givon assigns every negative a catalog number, and fills copybooks with processing information for each frame he prints. He also notes the camera and lens he used.

Givon, whose "idol" is the French photojournalist Henri Cartier-Bresson, is a photographic reporter. He states that there have to be people in his pictures: "People and work, that's what interests me."

His work also reflects his "British" sense of humor. "You see this picture here?" Givon points out a 1957 photo of a concrete gun emplacement in Jerusalem's former Mamilla Quarter, in Hebrew, English and Arabic, the word for "jenners" is painted under the slit. "I call this: From pillbox to letterbox."

His wife Dina, who is an artist and often uses her husband's photos as models for her paintings, says, "Kalman wasn't aware that he was taking anything important, or that he wanted to document history. He just took pictures out of human interest."

But as Israel approaches its jubilee year in 1998, Givon has begun to recognize the historic value of his rare and largely unpublished images of Oriental immigrants and Holocaust survivors, transit and army camps, early construction projects from the '50s and '60s, and Jerusalem's Old City immediately after the Six Day War.

Stef Wertheimer's Opec Museum in Tefen is buying some



A kerosene merchant sells his product to a Yemeni immigrant in 1958; Givon: People and work—that's what interests me. (Kalman Givon; David Brauner)

of Givon's prints for its collection, and Jerusalem's Central Zionist Archives will shortly be presenting an exhibition of highlights from his collection.

Since the early '60s, Givon has also been taking color slides. Asked if he preferred color or black-and-white, he answers, "It's

a difficult question. In a monochrome picture, the picture talks to you. In a color picture, it's the color that talks to you; the color dominates the picture."

In spite of his devotion to photography, Givon was surprised when asked if he'd ever considered turning professional. "No,"

he says firmly, "for me, photography has always been a hobby." He recommends photography as "a wonderful pastime" for retirees. Then, with a gleam in his eye, he jokingly turns to Dina, "I got married for many reasons. One of the reasons was so that I would have a photographic assistant."

# Athens tries building a subway amid buried treasure

**N**OT since the ancient Athenians built the marble temples on Acropolis hill has Greece's capital been the site of such intensive construction work.

This time, though, Athenians are not glorifying heaven, but tunneling 20 meters underground. They are expanding their antiquated rail system with two new subway lines designed to ease traffic congestion and cut air pollution.

It has also become the single largest archeological excavation carried out in Athens — 69,200 square meters of digs. Contractors have been forced to coexist with archeologists whose patience sometimes appears infinite in their determination to prevent damage to important finds.

In the digging, workers and archeologists found in the first four meters evidence from every major historical period dating back to 1200 BCE. About 2.5 million cubic meters of earth is being moved as the two underground lines are laid and 21 stations are built.

At one point the tunnel had to be diverted to prevent possible damage to a fifth century BCE graveyard in the Kerameikos district.

"We never gave over anything

for destruction," said Elisavet Hadzopoulou, a Culture Ministry archeologist involved in overseeing the project. "This is something that the metro company knew from the start. We changed the course of the tunnel to avoid problems."

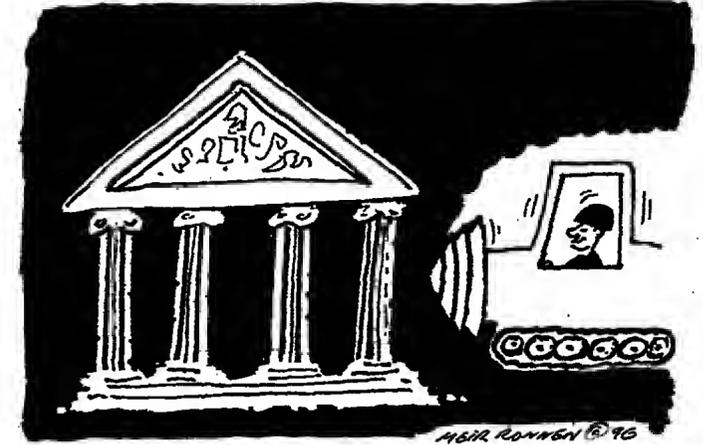
Leonidas Kikiras, chairman of the state-owned Attiko Metro company, which is supervising construction, said delays because of archeological work had caused some frictions with contractors, for whom time is money.

He said those delays had added more than \$42 million to original projections for the project, which is now expected to be completed in 2001 after nine years of work at a cost of \$2.2 billion.

But, Kikiras added, the money was well spent because of the important discoveries that came from the digs.

"This is not a penalty, it is a sacrifice for us to maintain our cultural heritage," he said. "While we did pay a price, the benefits will remain, both in terms of finds and information. If we consider that the whole project will cost about \$2.2 billion, we are talking about an additional cost of about 3 percent."

The extended system, which



will add 17 kilometers to the city's largely surface rail line, is intended to carry 145 million passengers a year. That, in turn, is expected to reduce daily car trips to the city center by about 250,000.

The Athens area is home to about four million of Greece's 10.2 million people. With half the country's industries and more than a million motor vehicles, Athens has the highest air-pollution levels of any capital of any European Union member.

The archeological work is now

mostly over, and the scientists say the extra cost and time was worth it.

"We go slowly because the excavation is archeological research. It is not like taking a bulldozer and building roads," said Maria Pantou, a Culture Ministry archeologist responsible for the city's sites.

Among some of the important finds at Constitution Square, the city's heart, are the remains of Roman-era baths, the bed of the Iliridos River that ran through Athens in antiquity, ruins of a

workshop and an ancient cemetery that held a unique discovery — the grave of a dog with its toys.

From past research, archeologists had expected rich discoveries at the square. But digs several hundred yards away also yielded surprises.

"There were areas where we knew nothing, such as near a major state hospital where we found parts of workshops, graves and an irrigation system," Hadzopoulou said. "We had never dug there and there was a wealth of findings." (AP)

# Cats breeding like bunnies

HEADS 'N' TAILS  
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

**T**HERE are few things, in my opinion, more appealing than that little bundle of paws and claws called a kitten. But right now I am inundated with kittens and sometimes hope I'll never see another. These are not kittens from my own cats — mine are both spayed or neutered. Nor are they the half-wild offspring of the free-living cats around here. These are the product of the neighborhood cats, all well-kept house cats whose owners seem to think that letting their cat produce three litters of kittens every year is perfectly all right but who take no responsibility for the consequences.

Left out and not cared for, these erstwhile house pets wander around looking for a place to be, and sooner or later some of them find my cat-door and move in.

But this is the exact time of year when kittens are born in large numbers and consequently the time when, somehow, these tiny bundles of misery end up homeless, orphaned and all too often on one's doorstep. Unfortunately not everyone has access to an animal shelter where they can take the kittens; in this area there is no shelter at all, and few of us have the heart to just let them die of neglect. But, on the other hand, there's also a limit to the number of cats one can reasonably keep and provide for, so what can we do?

Whenever I can, I try to find a home for the kittens that adopt me — in fact, some people are already afraid to come by because they know I'll try to get them to take a

kitten. I yearn for the power of the famed 17th-century Cardinal Richelieu, probably the most powerful man in Europe in his time.

The cardinal always had a number of kittens in his study, but he never had a cat. He used to send his servant through the streets of Paris to bring him kittens. When visitors admired a kitten, Richelieu would make him or her a present of it. Since, while they may have only admired the kitten to curry favor with the cardinal, they certainly had no intention of offending such a powerful man, they took the kitten home and took care of it since it was also known that the cardinal sometimes dropped in on people unexpectedly — and heaven forbid that they had neglected his gift!

But there really is a problem with the cat population, and most of the problem is the cat owners. Feral cats produce fewer litters and not many kittens survive in these circumstances. It is the well-fed house cats that breed until one cannot breathe.

Yet so far, I have never seen one poster, advertisement or public service announcement by the veterinary authorities encouraging people to spay and neuter their house cats.

Spaying and neutering at reduced rates is common in many cities at the animal shelters and at clinics — and the municipalities subsidize the service. If I could afford it, I would spay or neuter every cat that comes to me before giving it to anyone, but my budget does not stretch to this. So, I guess I'll just have to say that it's kitten time again.

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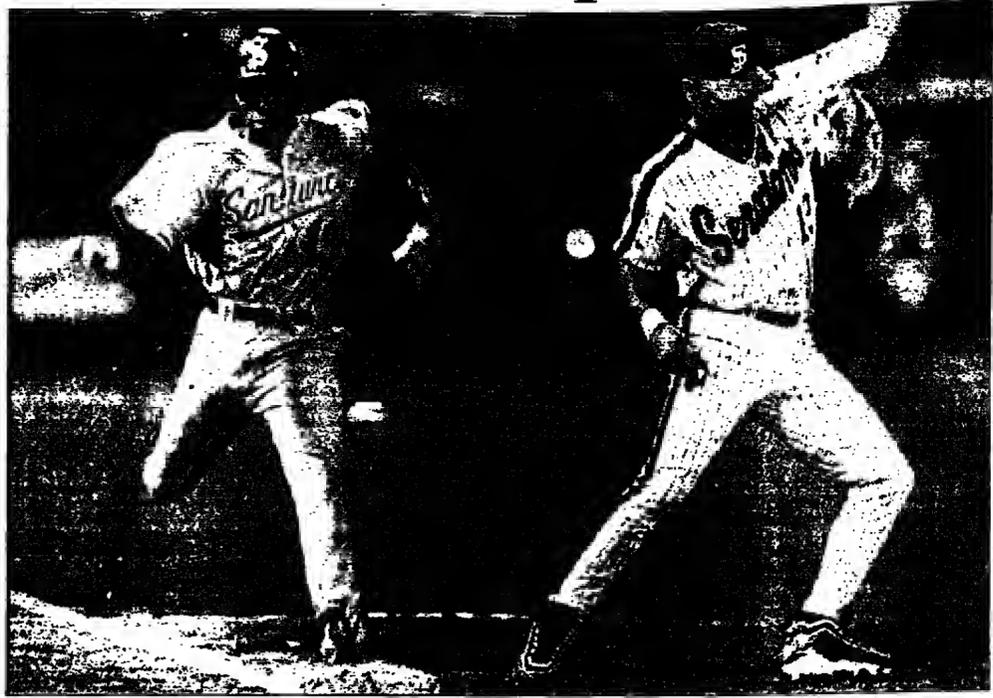
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NFL individual leaders

Table with columns for AFC and NFC players, listing statistics such as Yds, Avg, LG, TD, Int for various positions like Quarterbacks, Running Backs, Receivers, etc.

Alomar tells his side of spitting story

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP) — Roberto Alomar says umpire John Hirschbeck cursed at him, provoking the spitting incident during the final weekend of the Major League Baseball season.



IN TROUBLE AGAIN — Roberto Alomar commits an error playing winterball for the San Juan Senators.

"I think people in the States don't understand what happened. They got me all wrong," the Baltimore Orioles Puerto Rican second baseman said Thursday night after playing in the San Juan Senators' winter league opener.

"I know I was wrong, and I regret it. But I think he was wrong too, in calling me names. They weren't pretty names. I think people who know me know there was a reason for what I did."

Alomar received a standing ovation from the 12,000 fans at Hiram Bithorn Stadium before the Senators' 6-4 loss to the Saraguro Crabbers. Playing first base, he went 0-for-4 and scored a run.

Recounting the events surrounding his ejection at Toronto September 27, Alomar said he challenged Hirschbeck's called third strike.

Alomar said that on his way to the Orioles dugout, Hirschbeck warned him not to say another word or he'd be ejected. Alomar said he reached the dugout and said something to the effect of, "Let's get on with the game."

At that point, he said, Hirschbeck ejected him.

Alomar says that after Baltimore manager Davey Johnson raced out of the dugout to protest, Hirschbeck started a string of epithets.

"That's when I spit on him," Alomar said, explaining that he thought Hirschbeck's final insult referred to his mother.

Alomar said reporters twisted his remark about Hirschbeck being "bitter" after the loss of his son three years ago to a rare brain disease. He said he was responding to a question and meant nothing negative.

"I said he changed with the loss of his son, and I don't blame him for that," Alomar said. "I respect everyone's family."

But, Alomar added, "He didn't respect my family, saying what he did."

Alomar, under pressure, issued a written apology to Hirschbeck. Following negotiations, Hirschbeck issued a statement saying he forgave Alomar.

"I regret what I did," Alomar said. But I love my family. ... He provoked me first. That's the point I want to make. I didn't show him up. I didn't throw my helmet."

Alomar was suspended for the first five games of next season by AL president Gene Budig. He thought threats by the umpires' union to strike during the playoffs helped aggravate the situation.

"It was a union thing," Alomar said. "They (the media) made it seem like I was the only one who was wrong."

Former MLB star Sandy Alomar Sr. — the Senators' manager and Roberto's father — said his son regretted his actions and has paid for them.

"People have to understand we are human beings and as human beings we sometimes do wrong things," Sandy Alomar said. "He knows he did. We have passed through some difficult moments. Thank God he had the mental strength to deal with it."

Roberto Alomar admitted the criticism affected his play during the postseason.

"It was tough to focus," he said. "It was a tough situation to play in, people booing and calling me names."

Now, back in his native Puerto Rico, Alomar looks forward to a season of winter ball.

"God gave me the talent to play," he said. "I'm going to have fun doing it."

Ferguson ponders ironies of 10 years at United

MANCHESTER (Reuter) — Manchester United manager Alex Ferguson must be wondering whether his 10th anniversary at the club is an occasion for laughter or tears.

Three weeks ago his side was one win away from a place in the quarter-finals of the European Cup and two points away from the top of the Premier League.

Memories of their 4-0 victory over title-rivals Newcastle in the Charity Shield in August were still fresh and the defending English champions had just beaten arch-rivals Liverpool.

But since mid-October, the 53-year-old Glaswegian has seen his side humiliated at Newcastle and Southampton, beaten at home in the league for the first time since 1994 and robbed of a much-cherished record by Fenerbahce in the Champions' League.

Prior to last month's 1-0 reverse against the Turkish champions, United had played 56 consecutive European matches in Manchester without defeat. Records like that do not go quietly, and a sense of unease hangs over Old Trafford.

"It's an ironic life," he reflected morbidly after the Fenerbahce match. "You prepare to celebrate 10 years at a club and instead find yourself suffering the first home defeat in Europe. I had hoped it wouldn't happen during my time here."

Happen it has, but if Ferguson needs cheering up on his anniversary, if he needs reminding how far United has come in his team of office, a glance back to 1986, when he took the most demanding job in British club football, should do the trick.

In November that year, the once-mighty United sat 19th in the old 22-side First Division and had just been dumped out of the League Cup — ironically enough by Southampton.

The Reds' 1968 European Cup triumph seemed more myth than reality with each passing season and the team had not lifted the English league trophy for 19 years.

In Ferguson's first match in charge, a demoralized United lost 2-0 to lowly Oxford. Things had to change.

Ferguson, a strict disciplinarian during his management days at Aberdeen and a master of psychological warfare, had noticed some of his players walking off the Oxford pitch at half-time.

He reminded them they were representing one of the world's great club sides. From that moment on, United players ran rather than ambled to the dressing rooms at the interval.

Short haircuts, pulled-up socks and tough training sessions became the order of the day at Old Trafford as Ferguson, following in a tradition of no-nonsense Scots who have succeeded in management south of the border, went about his task.

"It is the point of their job to reach a certain standard of fitness and keep it," he asserted. "They know I'm right. They know you can't achieve anything by being lax in your life."

But for a long time the Ferguson revolution failed to gain momentum.

From November 1986, when he took over, to May 1990, when United lifted the FA Cup, Ferguson failed to bring a single piece of silverware to Old Trafford.

"People had been calling for his head," recalled United legend Bobby Charlton in a recent newspaper interview. "But as a board of directors we decided that when we appointed Alex we were going to give him the time he needed — no matter what."

"Alex excited us all with his dreams and hopes for the club. And he convinced us they would all soon come to pass."

The club's patience was to be well rewarded.

The 1990 FA Cup led to the Cup Winners' Cup the following season. United beat Barcelona in the final to claim its first continental trophy since its solitary European Cup in 1968.

Next up was the League Cup in 1992 and, finally in 1993, the one the Stretford End fans had yearned for — the English League championship.

United's final home game of the season against Blackburn was a carnival. Ferguson, by nature a terse, short-tempered man, smiled in the May evening sunshine as United's ecstatic fans turned Old Trafford into a sea of red and white celebration.

In 1994 United won the league and cup double and, after a frustrating 1995 in which Ferguson's men relinquished their league title on the final day of the season and their FA Cup title in the final, they reclaimed both trophies in 1996.

Ferguson, a Scot to the core of his soul, a former Glasgow Rangers player and Scotland manager, had become the first coach in history to win the English domestic double twice.

It has been an astonishing 10 years for "Fergie", who has won admiration for the way he has offered paternal protection to young talents such as Ryan Giggs and for gently guiding his wayward captain Eric Cantona back to the straight and narrow.

The man born within sight of the giant shipyard cranes on the River Clyde has remained faithful to his working-class origins. His politics are as red as United's famous shirts.

It will be a while before Ferguson qualifies for the legend status accorded to the late Sir Matt Busby, architect of post-war United and the club's manager for 24 years from 1954.

But despite the 19-0 rout at Newcastle last month, despite the 6-3 defeat at Southampton, the 2-1 upset against Chelsea and the historic home loss against Fenerbahce, Ferguson is still king of Old Trafford.

The second decade starts here.

Australian cricket coach unperturbed by team's dismal play

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — The critics said Australia's cricket tour to India was a disaster. The Australians lost the only Test to India and failed to win a match in a limited-over series against the host nation and South Africa.

It was hardly the preparation the Australians were looking for with a five-Test series against the powerful West Indies scheduled to start in Brisbane on November 22.

Australian coach Geoff Marsh, however, had a simple message for the Australian public: Don't panic.

Marsh, who took over from Bobby Simpson earlier this year, said Australia's failure to win a game in India was probably a result of a lack of time to acclimatize, rather than any serious deficiencies in their play.

"If you look at our record over the years we haven't played well in India," Marsh said after the Australian squad returned home last week.

"I think we've got to spend a little bit more time when we go to a place like India or Pakistan in preparing ourselves before a Test match."

"The guys worked hard. We just couldn't get our consistency among the team, that's really where we fell down."

"One day the batsman would play well and then the bowlers wouldn't have a good day instead of getting it all together."

Australian vice-captain Ian Healy said, it was clear the Australian players need to work hard over the next three weeks.

"We didn't play particularly well and we've definitely got some work to do," he said.

"There's a lot of reasons why we didn't play well over there, and a lot of excuses. But you have to be judged on your performance and we accept that."

Marsh said it would be a mistake to write off Australia's chances of retaining the Frank Worrell Trophy it won in the Caribbean last year and rejected any need for major changes to the squad.

"This team has done well over the past 10 years," he said. "Just because they have six bad games I don't think you need to make big changes."

"The players are there, they've just got to get themselves in good nick (condition)."

But Healy said the losses could affect the confidence of the players.

"Team morale is fine but whether the losing streak affects our confidence is yet to be seen," he said.

Batsman Michael Slater said he was impressed with the spirit of the Australian players despite the series of defeats.

"The side stuck together extremely well," he said.

Turkish teams fined for fan violence

NYON, Switzerland (AP) — Turkish soccer clubs Galatasaray and Fenerbahce have been heavily fined by UEFA for violent conduct of their fans in European cup competitions.

UEFA's Disciplinary Committee fined Galatasaray 75,000 Swiss francs (\$60,000) for fans' misbehavior at the Cup Winners Cup game at Paris St. Germain October 31 and 30,000 francs (\$24,000) for violence at its home game against the same club two weeks earlier.

Fenerbahce was fined 50,000 francs (\$40,000) for unsporting and violent conduct by its fans at its home game against Manchester United in the Champions League October 16

Divisional leaders clash as Bills meet Eagles

NEW YORK (AP) — There's only one meeting between division leaders in the NFL today, and it's not Dallas at San Francisco.

While the big name teams slug it out on the West Coast, Buffalo will be at Philadelphia, the AFC East Division co-leader against the team that's two games up on the Cowboys in the NFL East after beating Dallas last week.

Buffalo (6-3), did the Eagles a favor last week, beating Washington 38-13 to end the Redskins' seven-game winning streak and drop them into a tie with Philadelphia at 7-2 after the Eagles' dramatic 31-21 victory in Dallas.

All that victory over the Cowboys did, however, was give Ray Rhodes an excuse about keeping the Eagles on an even keel, like the 1994 Eagles, who started 7-2, then lost seven straight.

"I've seen some other teams be 7-2 and think they've arrived," Rhodes says. "I think one of them was right around here somewhere."

This is a weekend of marquee matchups.

In addition to the Cowboys-49ers and Bills-Eagles games, Green Bay takes its 8-1 record to Kansas City, where the Chiefs' loss to Pittsburgh last month was their first at home in 12 regular-season games.

Philadelphia comes into the Buffalo game off the improbable victory in Dallas. Just as the Cowboys seemed ready to tie and perhaps win, James Willis intercepted Troy Aikman's pass in the end zone and lateraled to Troy Vincent, who returned it for the clinching touchdown.

The Bills, tied with New England for the division lead, go to Philadelphia off their best offensive game of the season. They got 265 yards rushing against Washington, with both Thurman Thomas and Derrick Holmes going over 100 yards.

They did it in the "E-Gun" offense, the no-huddle, one-back unit that helped them get to four Super Bowls.

"Of course we'll continue to use it," coach Marv Levy said. "But systems don't win, players do."

In this case, the most interesting matchup might involve the Philadelphia offensive line against Buffalo's defense. If the Eagles are to win, Ty Detmer, 4.0 as a starter since taking over at quarterback for the injured Rodney Peete, needs time to throw.

That means the key matchup is Barrett Brooks, the Eagles' second-year left tackle, against Bruce Smith.

"He's the most complete defensive player I've ever played," Brooks said. "I don't call him 'Bruce.' I call him 'Mr. Smith.'"

Dillon Sanders, who has been playing both ways for Dallas, might see a little less action at wide receiver this week because of the return of Kevin Williams from a broken foot. Sanders first filled in when Michael Irvin was suspended for substance abuse, then took over for Williams when Irvin returned.

"He ran routes and caught passes like he hasn't missed a day of practice," Switzer said of Williams after his return to practice on Wednesday.

Green Bay (8-1) has a similar problem when it goes to Kansas City, which is 6-3 is two games behind Denver in the AFC West.

Both its starting offensive tackles, Ken Ruetgers and Earl Dotson are out, leaving rookie John Michels and journeyman Bruce Wilkerson to block Neil Smith and Derrick Thomas. Wilkerson at least has experience — he spent the majority of his years with the Raiders, playing the Chiefs twice.

The Chiefs have one other thing going — they've won 12 of their last 13 games at home.

"They should be favored. They've won the games and put up the numbers. But they're in our house," Kansas City center Tim Grunhard said.

"If we were going to their house, we'd be big underdogs."

NFL standings

Table showing NFL standings for AFC and NFC conferences, listing teams and their records (W, L, T, Pct., PF, PA).

This week's schedule

Table listing NFL games for the week, including matchups like Arizona at Washington, Atlanta at St. Louis, Buffalo at Philadelphia, etc.

Today's games: Arizona at Washington, Atlanta at St. Louis, Buffalo at Philadelphia, Green Bay at Kansas City, Houston at New Orleans, Indianapolis at Miami, New England at NY Jets.

Philadelphia at Buffalo, Dallas at San Francisco, Baltimore at Jacksonville, Chicago at Denver, Minnesota at Seattle, NY Giants at Carolina, Tampa Bay at Detroit, New Orleans at Atlanta, Washington at St. Louis.

Oakland at Tampa Bay, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, Dallas at San Francisco, Baltimore at Jacksonville, Chicago at Denver, Minnesota at Seattle, NY Giants at Carolina, Tampa Bay at Detroit, New Orleans at Atlanta, Washington at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Buffalo, Dallas at San Francisco, Baltimore at Jacksonville, Chicago at Denver, Minnesota at Seattle, NY Giants at Carolina, Tampa Bay at Detroit, New Orleans at Atlanta, Washington at St. Louis.

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Oakland at Tampa Bay, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, Dallas at San Francisco, Baltimore at Jacksonville, Chicago at Denver, Minnesota at Seattle, NY Giants at Carolina, Tampa Bay at Detroit, New Orleans at Atlanta, Washington at St. Louis.



**Key Representative Rates**

U.S. Dollar	NIS 3.245	-0.10%
Sterling	NIS 5.959	+0.50%
German mark	NIS 2.142	-0.30%

**NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS**

**New York market indexes**

NYSE Composite	6,219.82	+13.78
Dow Jones Industrial	8,910.2	+0.8
Nasdaq Composite	2,570.3	+0.8
S&P 500	2,570.3	+0.8
Russell 2000	482.7	+0.8

**Other stock market indexes**

FTSE 100	3,910.2	+0.8
London market average	2,570.3	+0.8
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10,251.1	+0.8
Shanghai	1,862.0	-0.4

**Israeli stocks in US**

Amir	4.75	0
Amir P	4.75	0
Amir P	4.75	0
Amir P	4.75	0
Amir P	4.75	0

**LIBOR RATES**

3 months	5.50%
6 months	5.50%
9 months	5.50%
12 months	5.50%

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**US commodities**

Cocoa (Dec)	1,333	+1.5
Soybean (Nov)	10.52	+0.05
Wheat (Nov)	3.75	+0.02

**London commodities**

Cocoa (Dec)	1,333	+1.5
Soybean (Nov)	10.52	+0.05
Wheat (Nov)	3.75	+0.02

**Spot market metals (US)**

Copper	37.15	+0.5
Aluminum	1.02	+0.02
Zinc	1.02	+0.02

# Dow sets another record close

**WALL STREET REPORT**

NEW YORK (AP) — Stocks moved within a point of its first record close since mid-October. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a 6-to-5 margin on the New York Stock Exchange, with 1,315 up, 1,096 down and 883 unchanged.

NYSE volume totaled 402.32 million shares as of 4 p.m., vs. 500.74 million in the previous session.

The Standard and Poor's 500-stock index rose 3.17 to 730.82, and the NYSE's composite index rose 1.41 to 386.32.

The Nasdaq composite index rose 3.36 to 1,257.50, and the American Stock Exchange's market value index rose 1.14 to 580.39.

# Ball in Clinton's court

**WALL STREET WEEK**

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Post-election burials set off fireworks in the stock market but Wall Street may turn cautious as it waits to get a glimpse at President Clinton's agenda for his second term.

The experts say the ball is in Clinton's court now that the voters have sent him back to the White House for another four years, and his legislative agenda could have a major impact on the stock market just as the economy starts to slow.

Investors raced to buy stocks this week, giving their stamp of approval to Clinton's big re-election win and the Republicans' control of Congress.

The Dow Jones industrial average extended its bullish run, setting its 34th record high for the year on Friday and its second biggest weekly gain ever.

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# FTSE struggles upward

**WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP**

LONDON (Reuters) — UK shares struggled to a modestly higher finish Friday after another disappointing week as interest rate worries continued to pressure the London market. The FTSE index closed at 3,910.8 points, up 10.4 on the day but down 37.7 points on the week.

FRANKFURT — The German DAX index of 30 leading shares ended floor trade at a record high on Friday, driven by gains in bond prices and by the Dow Jones index which ended overnight above 6,200 points for the first time. The DAX raced up to a day's high of 2,744.90 points and then slipped back slightly to end up 26.61 points, or 0.98 percent, at 2,739.83, a new record for the index. It was up 56.58 from last Friday. In post-bourse trade the index was up 8.04 at 2,732.29.

PARIS — French shares closed in negative ground after racking up major gains this week, tracking Wall Street's welcome to Bill Clinton's return to the White House. The blue chip CAC-40 index closed down 6.61 points or 0.3 percent at 2,205.20, while on the week, the index advanced 3.02 percent. It was a rise of 64-69 since last week.

TOKYO — Tokyo stocks held on to earlier gains to close more than two percent higher on Friday. But the rises were mainly attributed to technical buying, linked to the futures trade. The key 225-share Nikkei average soared 429.93 points or 2.07% to end at 21,201.04. Rising 567.98 points from last week.

# Dollar falls again

**CURRENCY REPORT**

NEW YORK (AP) — The dollar weakened further Friday on fear that Japan and the US now want a stronger yen, despite assurances from Japanese officials that their foreign-exchange policy remains unchanged.

Traders were skeptical because the backtracking came a day after the dollar's plunge. Many suspected it was merely an attempt to slow the fall. Their doubts were increased by a conspicuous lack of comment from US officials supporting the dollar.

Traders reacted by selling the dollar going into the weekend.

In late New York trading the dollar cost 111.50 yen, down from 111.60 yen Thursday.

**ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS**

**Patrah (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)**

Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.875	4.000	4.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.825	1.925	2.125
Yen (10 million yen)	0.825	0.750	1.000

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

**Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates\* (8.11.96)**

Currency basket	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	3.2111	3.2500
German mark	2.1270	2.1820
Pound sterling	5.3023	5.3879
French franc	0.2936	0.2936
Japanese yen (100)	2.5709	2.5773
Swiss franc	1.8967	1.9147
Italian Lira	2.5344	2.5522
Spanish peseta	0.4851	0.4830
Portuguese escudo	0.5085	0.5147
Belgian franc	0.5282	0.5282
Dutch guilder	0.7048	0.7180
Canadian dollar	2.4142	2.4232
Australian dollar	2.5289	2.5708
S. African rand	0.8982	0.8983
New Zealand dollar	1.8330	1.8487
Australian dollar (10)	3.0243	3.0731
Italian Lira (1000)	2.1123	2.1484
Jordanian dinar	4.4800	4.7700
Expatriation point	0.1910	0.1910
Israeli punt	5.3063	5.3879
Spanish peseta (100)	2.5285	2.5873

\*These rates vary according to bank. \*\*Bank of Israel. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK PRICES**

Company	Price	Change
Amgen	45.75	+0.75
Amgen	45.75	+0.75
Amgen	45.75	+0.75
Amgen	45.75	+0.75
Amgen	45.75	+0.75

# MUTUAL FUNDS

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Fund's name	unit cost	redemption price	monthly yield (%)	yearly yield (%)	total net assets (\$ mil)
Abn	107.58	107.58	+0.82	+1.82	15.2
Abn	107.58	107.58	+0.82	+1.82	15.2
Abn	107.58	107.58	+0.82	+1.82	15.2

**Shares**

Share	Price	Change
Abn	75.84	+1.88
Abn	75.84	+1.88
Abn	75.84	+1.88
Abn	75.84	+1.88

**State Bonds**

State	Price	Change
Abn	393.42	+0.34
Abn	393.42	+0.34
Abn	393.42	+0.34
Abn	393.42	+0.34

**Company Bonds**

Company	Price	Change
Abn	350.87	+1.80
Abn	350.87	+1.80
Abn	350.87	+1.80
Abn	350.87	+1.80

**Foreign Currency**

Country	Rate	Change
Abn	184.34	+1.14
Abn	184.34	+1.14
Abn	184.34	+1.14
Abn	184.34	+1.14

**Mixed**

Mixed	Price	Change
Abn	272.75	+0.47
Abn	272.75	+0.47
Abn	272.75	+0.47
Abn	272.75	+0.47

WHAT'S ON

CRITIC'S CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

RENOWNED Swiss maestro Karl Anton Rickenbacher leads the Israel Chamber Orchestra in Ravel's Ma Mere L'Oye...

MENACHEM Nebenhaus leads the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion in Schubert's Fifth Symphony...

CELLIST Natasha Gutman joins Russian ensemble Musica Viva performing the Haydn C major Cello Concerto...

THE Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra performs Mozart's Requiem in memory of Yitzhak Rabin tonight (8) in Kfar Sava.

ENGLISH THEATER

HELEN KAYE

WHAT happens when a young hairdresser who wants an education meets a disillusioned professor who's bored with everything?

THEATER

HELEN KAYE

THIS is the play that has caught London by the ears. It's Ar by French playwright Yasmina Reza, a wicked, witty send-up of modern art...



Benny Sluchin plays Berio's Sequenza V for trombone at the Tel Aviv Museum.

Thursday 4:30 p.m. (Hebrew)

DANCE

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

TONIGHT is the Lyons Opera Ballet's last performance of Magi Maran's Coppelia...

FILM

ADINA HOFFMAN

★★★1/2 THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME - This is a spooky film that doesn't shy away from the heavier themes of the Victor Hugo novel...

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1

6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Exercise Hour 7:00 Good Morning Israel

EDUCATIONAL TV

8:00 Man and His World 8:30 Family Relations 9:00 Geography 9:20 Nature 9:30 English 9:45 Programs for children

CHANNEL 2

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 4

15:30 Zap to 1 15:32 Video Force 15:50 The Adventures of Dodo 16:00 The Mystery of Dodo

CHANNEL 5

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 6

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 7

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 8

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 9

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 10

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 11

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CHANNEL 12

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

CHANNEL 13

13:00 Genie and the Captain 13:30 Izz and Miz 14:00 Dodo 14:30 The Adventures of Dodo

JORDAN TV

14:05 Fievel's American Tails 14:30 You Bet Your Life 15:00 French Programs

MIDDLE EAST TV

10:30 Changed Lives 11:00 Lighthouse 11:30 Weekly Column 12:30 Central Message

DISCOVERY (8)

6:00 Open University 12:00 Long Distance Running (pt) 13:00 Amazing America (pt)

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6:00 Open University 12:00 Long Distance Running (pt) 13:00 Amazing America (pt)

STAR PLUS

6:00 Hindi shows 7:30 Amul India Show 8:00 The Road Show 8:30 India Business Week

CHANNEL 5

6:30 Bodies in Motion 16:00 Bodies in Motion 16:30 Spanish League Soccer

EUROSPORT

9:30 Biathlon World Championship from Germany 10:30 Alpine Skiing World Championship from Spain

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Asia Sport Show 6:30 Futbol Mundial 7:00 Cricket: Singer Championship

CHILDREN (8)

6:30 Cartoon 8:05 The Milky Way 9:30 VR Troopers 9:55 Little University 10:30 The Ren and Stimpy Show

HAIFA

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-374253.

JERUSALEM CINEMATHEQUE

Four Rooms 5 \* Babe 7 \* Girl 9:30 \* Wim Wenders' Student Films 9:30 G.G.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Center Pharm. 20 Yad Hachaim, 67-147; Baitan, Salar Haim, 627-2315

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shazar Zedek (Internal, orthopedics, obstetrics, ENT, Plastic Surgery)

POLICE

100 102 101 Magen David Adom In emergencies dial 101 (Hebrew) or 911 (English)

FIRE

100 102 101 Magen David Adom In emergencies dial 101 (Hebrew) or 911 (English)

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom In emergencies dial 101 (Hebrew) or 911 (English)

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS 1 Pugilist (5) 4 Competitive games (7) 8 Stretchy (7) 9 Blunder (5) 10 Norwegian dramatist (5) 11 Marriage (7) 13 Hebraic island (4) 15 Assisted (6) 17 Slender (6) 20 Burden (4) 22 Counsellor (7) 24 Piles (5) 26 Money-bag (5) 27 Sooner (7) 28 Dead (7) 29 Odour (5)

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# Conservationists protest Hula Valley tourism plans

THOUSANDS of people converged on the re-flooded section of the Hula Valley yesterday as part of an event organized by conservationists opposed to tourism development plans for the area.

Traffic jams developed on the track leading to the site and spilled over onto the main Rosh Pina-Kiryat Shmona road because of attempts by farmers to block the entrance.

The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), which organized the event, called in the police, charging that although the land surrounding the new lake is privately owned, the access track is a public right-of-way.

"When we reached the access route, we found the track had been blocked off with rope and hand-written 'No Entry, Private Land' signs had been put up," said SPNI spokeswoman Orit Nevo.

"The police intervened, especially after seeing the crowds of people and the traffic jams, and the track was opened," said Nevo.

The SPNI held free guided tours of the site for visitors and explained to them why the society is opposed to the

plans for building a vacation resort and other tourism facilities alongside the recently re-flooded section of the valley.

The society maintains that the development proposed by farmers from local kibbutzim and moshavim would drive away wildlife, especially water fowl and migrating birds, which have begun to return to the area.

The original Hula lake was drained in the 1950's to create more land for agriculture in the region, which comes under the jurisdiction of three regional councils, Merom Galil, Mevo'ot Hermon and Upper Galilee.

The project, however, only partially succeeded because a large section of the land, in the heart of the valley, proved unsuitable for any profitable form of agriculture because of the ground's peaty nature.

Several years ago, it was decided to re-flood over 1,000 dunams and create a lake and waterways. The work, costing tens of millions of dollars, was carried out by the Jewish National Fund.

Since then, according to the SPNI, the re-flooded section has become a major attraction for wildlife, including migrating birds such as pelicans, storks, cormorants and even rare cranes, as well as indigenous birds, water fowl and fish.

"We are not opposed to tourism development in the region generally. On the contrary, we believe, given the public interest in the site, that viable and sustainable tourism projects can and should be established," said SPNI official Eitan Gdalizon.

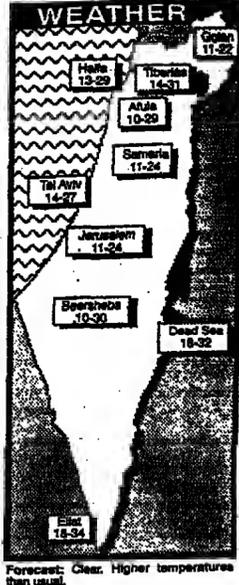
"We believe, however, that the proposals put forward to date for holiday rooms, restaurants, cafes, a promenade, the construction of a jetty on the lake for sailing and other plans, would drive away the wildlife, particularly the birds.

"If the development was to take place on the periphery, rather than alongside the lake, it would be a different story and everybody would benefit," he said.

"Around 6,000 people came to the site throughout the day and we see this as a sign of support for our stance, and that the public wants to preserve the site itself as a natural resource."



Deputy Education Minister Moshe Peled joins fourth graders from Herzliya's Alon School Friday for a bicycle safety course at the Center for Road Safety. (Yisroel Hader)



**AROUND THE WORLD**

	LOW	HIGH		
	C	F	C	
Alexandria	16	61	80	cloudy
Amman	14	57	80	cloudy
Ankara	11	52	79	cloudy
Baghdad	18	64	85	clear
Bangkok	24	75	85	clear
Berlin	10	50	65	cloudy
Bombay	24	75	85	clear
Buenos Aires	14	57	75	clear
Calcutta	24	75	85	clear
Cairo	18	64	80	clear
Chengde	10	50	65	cloudy
Chicago	10	50	65	cloudy
Colombo	24	75	85	clear
Dhaka	24	75	85	clear
Hankow	10	50	65	cloudy
Hong Kong	24	75	85	clear
London	10	50	65	cloudy
Los Angeles	14	57	75	clear
Lyons	10	50	65	cloudy
Manila	24	75	85	clear
Medan	24	75	85	clear
Meiwo	10	50	65	cloudy
Montreal	10	50	65	cloudy
Moscow	10	50	65	cloudy
New York	10	50	65	cloudy
Osaka	10	50	65	cloudy
Paris	10	50	65	cloudy
Seoul	10	50	65	cloudy
Singapore	24	75	85	clear
Sydney	14	57	75	clear
Taipei	10	50	65	cloudy
Tokyo	10	50	65	cloudy
Yokohama	10	50	65	cloudy

## Histadrut warns manpower agencies: Don't replace Haifa Chemicals strikers

THE Histadrut's Haifa branch over the weekend warned manpower agencies against dispatching workers to the Haifa Chemicals plant to replace those on strike.

The branch attorney, Ilan Gorvich, sent letters to two personnel agencies saying that sending workers to a plant on strike

would be a violation of the law and the licenses under which the agencies operate.

Last week, the Histadrut declared a general strike at the plant after management closed down its operations due to the work sanctions and disruptions being carried out at the plant by the workers.

The plant workers are protesting the management's announcement to annul the existing collective agreement, which expires next month, and introduce sweeping changes, including personal contracts. Management has also sent dismissal notices to 100 workers.

(Itim)

## Real estate executive suspected of evading NIS 97m. in taxes

A REAL estate executive suspected of evading some NIS 97 million in taxes by issuing and buying forged receipts was remanded Friday by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

Yitzhak Eini, 42, the owner of two companies, Shaal Eini and Sons and the Shaal Eini company, was arrested Wednesday at Ben-Gurion Airport as he was about to fly to London with his son.

According to customs and tax officials, between 1992 and the present Eini, through his companies, issued false receipts to customers that greatly inflated the value of the transactions conducted.

To avoid having to pay taxes on these inflated amounts, Eini then allegedly purchased false receipts documenting fictitious outlays and recorded them in his books. This artificially inflated his companies' expenses and thus reduced their tax obligation.

Customs officials also claimed that the suspect's son, Shaal Eini, hid the companies' 1992-1995 account books after learning that an investigation had been launched.

Officials said that during questioning, Yitzhak Eini claimed that the companies' tax records had been lost in a fire, and that he had gotten the false receipts from a man whose name he knew, but he did not know anything else about him that could aid in locating him.

Yitzhak's brother, Avraham, was also arrested last week in connection with the case. (Itim)

## 4 arrested on suspicion of forging ID cards

TEL AVIV police on Thursday night raided a factory that allegedly produced forged identity cards and other documents. Four suspects have been arrested.

The factory, which operated in an apartment on Tel Aviv's Rehov Yirmiyahu, was raided after police

received a tip. Fake salary slips were also produced there, police said.

Police found a printing press and official blue plastic covers for the cards that were apparently stolen from the Interior Ministry. Various credit cards, health fund cards, and

membership cards were also found, in addition to bullets and drugs.

A 36-year-old man who lives in the apartment was arrested, as was a man allegedly seen receiving fake identity cards from him on the street.

Another two suspects allegedly purchased fake ID cards to be used

in financial crimes, including withdrawing money from bank accounts, and receiving loans by using fake guarantors.

The four were brought before a Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court judge Friday for a remand hearing. (Itim)

## Israelis and Palestinians 'play for peace'

AN American-based organization is hoping to help improve Israeli-Palestinian relations by encouraging children from both communities to play with each other.

The Play For Peace organization is to conduct a pilot project in Beit Sahur with the aid of Jewish and Arab educators and volunteers.

This follows what was described as an extremely successful venture last week with Jewish and Israeli Arab youngsters in the Galilee, in conjunction with the local Shemesh organization.

"The aim is to promote positive relations among children from cultures in conflict," said Harry Rhodes, executive director of Shemesh, a non-profit body sponsored by the Abraham Fund, which encourages Jewish-Arab

cooperation and coexistence through various joint activities.

"The Play For Peace coordinators spent four days here, first teaching Jewish and Arab high-school students how to organize and run joint play sessions for the youngsters and then holding the sessions themselves," said Rhodes, a resident of Moshav Shorashim in the Migav region of the Galilee.

"It was something very special to see how children can come together through playing games and quickly overcome any barriers of language and cultural differences that might exist between them.

"From the experience we have

gained here we can see that this is something which can be used throughout the world to try and solve conflicts between different peoples," he said.

Craig Dobkin of Colorado, one of the founders of Play For Peace, said the play sessions between Jewish and Arab children in the Galilee was the organization's first international venture, after successfully launching the project in America.

He said they are now anxious to try the concept among Palestinians and Israelis, starting with the pilot project in Beit Sahur that was to have started yesterday.

"Play for Peace is not designed to achieve deep understanding,

but to give a chance [for the creation of] laughter and compassion through play, so that children can get to know and appreciate one another as friends," Dobkin said.

"We believe that you should not live in the problem but in the solution. Children are the greatest resource in this respect, which is why we work with youngsters aged between six and 10.

"They have fun playing with one another and the adult and teenage supervisors have a good feeling from seeing them playing happily together.

"It may be only a small step, but it's a positive one. If we do our part and other people do theirs, we can make a change," Dobkin said.

## Police crack down on bikers

POLICE issued some 120 traffic tickets to motorcyclists caught committing various traffic violations on Tel Aviv's Rosh Pina Boulevard through Thursday night. One biker also was arrested.

Forty tickets were issued to bikers whose motorcycles were not fit for the road, 35 to bikers whose licenses were not in order and 40 to bikers who were pulled off the road for reckless driving. (Itim)

## Hundreds protest against new land tax

HUNDREDS of landowners from the North gathered outside the Prime Minister's Office on Friday morning to protest what they claimed are unfair land taxes.

Shabtai Azriel, who heads a group formed to protest the property taxes, complained that the new tax on land designated for construction is also applied to land where construction has been temporarily prohibited. These taxes can amount to hundreds of thousands of shekels a year, Azriel said.

People who inherit such land cannot afford to pay the taxes, but the market value of the land is low so it is not worthwhile for them to sell the land, he said. Arab families also prefer to pass their land on to their children rather than to

sell it, he noted.

"We demand that [the government] immediately stop collecting the tax on lands on which construction has been frozen," Azriel said.

He called for an investigation of how land taxes are determined and the possibility of granting landowners refunds for past taxes. (Itim)

## Clinton: I'll keep supporting Israel

"I WILL continue to ensure that we remain steadfast in our commitment to enhancing the security and well-being of Israel," US President Bill Clinton wrote Friday to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in reply to a letter of congratulations and his reelection. (Itim)

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## Army cuts backs on physical training to save money

IN an effort to cut costs, the IDF has canceled the traditional Golani Run and other sporting events, a move military sources say won't necessarily save money and shows a distorted sense of priorities by putting physical fitness on the back burner.

According to the latest IDF figures, Israeli high schoolers are less fit than ever, with only half of those headed to field units passing a combat physical fitness exam. Recruits to armor and artillery school are in even worse shape with only 40 percent passing the test.

"The youth we receive are unsatisfactory and that is putting it politely," said one military source. He attributed the problem to Israeli society in general and the educational system in particular, since

high schools only devote about two hours a week to sports.

"We've become a sedentary society. Maybe we are the people of the book after all," the source said.

To drive the point home, the source noted that in Ra'anana a school was just linked to the Internet so children can log in and obtain information from teachers.

"What's next? Sports classes from the comfort of your own home?" the source said.

To pass the combat physical fitness exam, which is not to be confused with the medical profile exam, soldiers have to do sit-ups, pull-ups and push-ups and run 2,000 meters in a specified time frame. The criteria for passing was lowered two years ago, but the rate of fitness still

dropped, sources said.

The IDF has adopted a training schedule that gradually puts recruits into shape so that by the time their basic training ends nearly all recruits are physically fit.

This approach also leads to less medical problems related to physical stress, a military source noted.

A decade ago it was possible to have whole units temporarily disabled while today that doesn't happen, the source said.

Still, military sources said IDF soldiers who were taken from training schedules and rushed to Judea and Samaria following September's riots or those sent to the northern border were getting out of shape since their physical training had virtually

once needed to be able to lift and carry heavy equipment, they are now pushing buttons," an IDF source said.

Last year, the IDF did away with the physical fitness test requirement for promotion, a move opposed by those involved with physical training.

"The members of the career army force mirror Israeli society and it shouldn't be this way. All those who are in uniform need to be in shape and able to be ready to act in a state of emergency at all times," the source said.

Military sources said a plan is to be implemented early next year that will greatly enhance the physical fitness of the career soldiers. They declined to give details of the plan, but said it was unique to the IDF.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

- Man held for raping girlfriend's daughter**  
A man suspected of molesting and then raping his girlfriend's 15-year-old daughter was remanded Friday for five days by Haifa Magistrate's Court.
- The alleged crimes were revealed when the girl told her father about them. The accused lives with the girl's mother, who is divorced.
- Police said the accused had threatened to kill the girl if she told anyone about the incidents, so she refrained from reporting them for a long period.
- The man denied the allegations, and his lawyer noted that the girl's mother upheld his version and rejects her daughter's claims. (Itim)
- Worker clubbed in brawl**  
A Romanian worker working in Eilat suffered a serious head injury on Friday when he was hit by another worker with an iron bar during a fight. He was flown by helicopter to Soroka Hospital in Beer Sheva for treatment.
- Eilat police arrested three other workers for involvement in the incident. One admitted to hitting the man, police said, but the other two insisted they had tried to separate the two quarreling workers. (Itim)
- Man murdered in Kfar Sava**  
David Nahshon, 37, was shot dead in Kfar Sava Friday morning, in what police believe was a drug dealing dispute. A Kfar Sava resident, 22, and a Nevei Yamin resident, 19, were arrested over the weekend in connection with the murder. They are to be remanded today. Police said Nahshon had a criminal record. (Itim)
- Man remanded for impersonating lawyer**  
Haifa Magistrate's Court on Friday remanded Khabib Meadar for two days for allegedly impersonating a lawyer, and offering his services to prisoners. Police claim that over the past few months Meadar, 25, of Ein el-Asad, approached inmates in Telmon and Kishon Prisons and offered them legal aid and to buy goods for them. He allegedly received NIS 2,000 from one prisoner and NIS 770 from two others. (Itim)
- Winning cards**  
In Friday's daily Chance drawing, the winning cards were the king of spades, the king of hearts, the ace of diamonds and the eight of clubs.

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